





C/c 96000425
(cond.)

X Collection

INDEX

Page: 1

Barcode Number	Box Number	Total of Volumes	Call Number
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 021 174 690 7	807B 1648A	113	JX1963-JX1965.W4 no. 113
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 021 174 691 9	807C 1648B	61	JX1965.W4 (1948-1949) no. 114-174
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 021 174 685 3	805A	204	no. 15 in overhang box JX1908.U6N3- JX1908.U6N5
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 021 174 686 5	805B	63	JX1908.U6N5- JX1908.U6Z9

X-JA 1908
116 N31
NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF WAR

PROGRAM FOR 1938

Recommended to the Eleven Participating Organizations
by the Thirteenth Conference on the Cause and Cure of War
(Washington, D. C., January 18-21, 1938)

PART ONE

PROGRAM EMPHASIS RECOMMENDED FOR 1938

The objectives set before the participating organizations by the 1937 Conference have not yet been attained. They constitute a comprehensive program on which work must be done for many years. The contribution which the 1938 Conference can make is to challenge the organizations to concentrate on the achievement of substantial advance at the point of imminent need.

The year 1937 has brought into startling prominence the failure of mankind to curb wars of aggression and conquest. Those very countries in which there exists conviction that war is a crime and never should be used as an instrument of policy, present the appalling spectacle of impotence and failure to unite to use their undoubted power to bring to an end the present condition of international lawlessness. The present situation is intolerable; it must be met by concerted action for peace.

With this in mind the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War

RECOMMENDS:

That during the year 1938 the member organizations lay major emphasis on the necessity of the cooperation of the United States with other nations to eliminate war and to establish and maintain peace with justice.

This should be done:

1. Through a program of education.
2. Through support of measures, which will promote the active cooperation of the United States with other nations in peaceful means to deal with economic and political problems disturbing to the peace of the world, and to restore and maintain orderly processes in international relations.

Such measures would include:

More adequate appropriations for the Department of State;

Support of the reciprocal trade agreements program;

Adoption of a permanent policy of consultation with other signatory states in the event of the violation of the Pact of Paris;

Provision for cooperation with other nations in financial and economic measures, not including war, designed to withhold aid to a treaty-breaking nation;

Legislation to give effect to the present policy of the United States to withhold recognition of any situation brought about by means contrary to the Pact of Paris through placing conditions upon or prohibiting financial transactions with the violating state.

X- JX 1908

.u6 N52

The Public and Peace

Resolutions of National Organizations
Urging the Substitution of Law
for War in World Affairs

674: Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR, 7

532 Seventeenth Street N. W. (Washington, D. C.)

FREDERICK J. LIBBY, Executive Secretary

form card

November, 1923

X-JX 1908

U6N5 3



Darling, in Collier's, March 10, 1923

By courtesy of the editors

"Isn't there a man in the house with the courage to interfere?"

The Power of the Press For Peace and War

*"No greater honor than to have averted war
is within the reach of the journalist."*

—DELANE, Editor of the London Times.

*"If the press of the world would adopt and
persist in the high resolve that war should be
no more, the clangor of arms would cease."*

—JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

Gift: Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

FEBRUARY, 1924

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR
532 Seventeenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Form card

What the Churches are Doing to Abolish War!

Considered under

International Activities

Interdenominational
Denominational

National Activities

In the United States and in England

Interdenominational
Denominational

"If all the Christian sects, combining with one another and with Judaism on this single issue, should start the work of educating their sons and daughters in the illusion and immorality of war, we should within a year mark the changing mood of man. Within twenty years when the generation, at present learning its texts and catechism in Sunday School, reached the age of fruition, the job of bringing peace to our world would be done. The Church can do it, even if she confines herself to her oldest policy—just personal work with the individual."—Will Irwin in *Christ or Mars*.

APRIL 1924

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR, *7*

" 532 17th Street, (Washington, D. C.

Form card

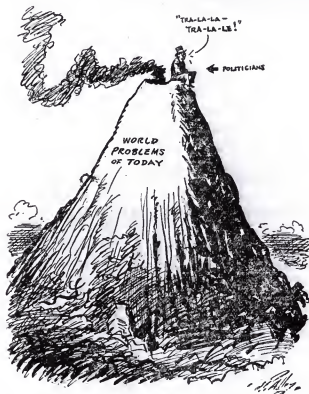
REC'D for Study. War Time Union. Feb. 2, 1924.

Is the Government making an effort to abolish war commensurate with the desire of the people that war be abolished?

Business Cries Peace

"Peace is the stable condition which fosters Prosperity."

"War is the uncertain condition which destroys Prosperity." —From Declarations of the Northern Central Division of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., 1924



Alley, in the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

By courtesy of the Editors.

Off: Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR

532 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

April, 1924

Form card

X-JX 1908
140 N3 6

STATE WORLD TRADE MAPS

Showing countries from which materials are imported
for state industries and countries in which state
products are sold

Prepared under direction of
Florence Brewer Boeckel

Based on Survey of World Trade 1927-28
by Marjorie H. Garfield

National Council for Prevention of War
533-17th St., Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908

.U6 NS 7

STATE WORLD TRADE MAPS

Showing countries from which materials are imported
for state industries and countries in which state
products are sold

Prepared under direction of
Florence Brewer Boeckel

Based on Survey of World Trade 1927-28
by Marjorie H. Garfield

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908
U. N. S 8

STATE WORLD TRADE MAPS

Showing countries from which materials are imported
for state industries and countries in which state
products are sold

Prepared under direction of
Florence Bremer Boeckel

Based on Survey of World Trade 1927-28
by Marjorie H. Garfield

National Council for Prevention of War
562-17th St., Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908

. W6 N5-9

STATE WORLD TRADE MAPS

Showing countries from which materials are imported
for state industries and countries in which state
products are sold

Prepared under direction of
Florence Brewer Boeckel

Based on Survey of World Trade 1927-28
by Karjorie H. Garfield

National Council for Prevention of War
632-17th St., Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908

.WEN 10

STATE WORLD TRADE LISTS

Showing countries from which materials are imported
for state industries and countries in which state
products are sold

Prepared under direction of
Florence Peter Boeckel

Based on Survey of World Trade 1927-28
by Marjorie E. Garfield

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908

.116 N5 11

STATE WORLD TRADE MAPS

Showing countries from which materials are imported
for state industries and countries in which state
products are sold

Prepared under direction of
Florence Brewer Boeckel

Based on Survey of World Trade 1927-28
by Marjorie H. Garfield

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

EX 1908

.U6 N5

12-

STATE WORLD TRADE MAPS

Showing countries from which materials are imported
for state industries and countries in which state
products are sold

Prepared under direction of
Florence Brewer Boeckel

Based on Survey of World Trade 1927-28
by Marjorie H. Garfield

National Council for Prevention of War
533-17th St., Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908

.U6 N5 13

STATE WORLD TRADE MAPS

Showing countries from which materials are imported
for state industries and countries in which state
products are sold

Prepared under direction of
Florence Brewer Boeckel

Based on Survey of World Trade 1927-28
by Marjorie H. Garfield

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

Replacement Theory a Subterfuge

X-JX 1908

Navy Department Misleading President

By FREDERICK J. LIBBY

A Universal Service press dispatch on February 15, 1928, explained the President's position on the "Big Navy" program as follows:

"Figures supplied the President by the Navy Department revealed yesterday that more than half of Uncle Sam's cruiser fleet, without which the Navy could not operate successfully in the event of war, is obsolete, out of commission or could be welded back into the service only at the expense of great delay and vast money expenditures."

"The cruiser status revealed to the President is as follows:

"The Navy has 32 cruisers and eight under construction. Twenty-two of the 32 are veterans of the service, and 17 of them are out of commission. Eleven are comparatively small ships, which do not measure up to the modern requirements of big fast cruisers."

"President Coolidge would like to have the pacifist propaganda agencies understand that the Administration's program for construction of 25 new cruisers in the \$740,000,000 naval bill is essentially a replacement program—to replace the old cruisers with a fleet of bigger, more effective ones to meet modern requirements. With the construction of the new cruisers the old ships would be retired. Upon completion of the new naval program, the United States would have 43 modern cruisers as against 40 ships which now constitute the cruiser fleet."

This is the crudest and most glaring bit of misinformation that the Navy Department has ever given either to the President or to the general public. There are no such cruisers in our Navy! This has been the official position taken by the Navy Department in all figures it has given out up to Wednesday, February 15, 1928, and in this position the House Naval Affairs Committee has stood inflexibly by its side.

"We have only 10 cruisers to Great Britain's 40," was recorded almost daily last winter in Washington dis-

patches emanating from the Navy Department.

Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, on January 21, 1927, inserted in the Record "Tables Showing the Comparative strength of the Five Powers Party to the Treaty on Limitation of Armament Corrected to Date by the Navy Department." In the table on pages 2072 and 2073, showing "Light Cruisers Built," we find listed for the United States 10 cruisers, for Great Britain, 40.

On January 4, 1927, when Congressman French, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations, ventured to refer in debate to these old relics, he was howled down in derision:

"Tell me where you got that list, please, that list of ships," said Congressman Butler. "You have Dewey's fleet at Manila in there, have you not? You know very well, my friend, that those ships are not worth any more than my old automobile that I traded for thirty-five dollars worth of gasoline."

Mr. Butler, who has been on the Naval Affairs Committee practically throughout his term of thirty-two years in the House of Representatives, said when Fred Britten on February 16 presented this new thought to the House Naval Affairs Committee:

"I did not know these cruisers were to be replacements. Nothing has been said about them being replacements so far as I know. Last year we had a proposition in the House for three cruisers and while we were shown a lot of charts there was nothing said about these cruisers being for replacement."—Baltimore Sun, February 18, 1928.

But where do these phantom ships really come from? Are they actually Dewey's fleet, as Mr. Butler thinks, or are they perhaps the good ship, "Constitution," the "Bon Homme Richard," and other famous fighters of an earlier age?

The facts are these, as the Navy

Department, in a less disingenuous hour, would tell you: These 22 cruisers were all of them once in our Navy. Some are 35 years old. The newest are 20 years old. Even these, according to the Navy Department's own ruling, reached the age limit five years ago.

Why resurrect them today, you ask, after scuttling them? For one reason only—to try to save this part of the building program. "Parity with Great Britain" means an armament race and this the "Big Navy" group has found intensely unpopular. Moreover, the general public has learnt that the program actually meant superiority, not parity. We were to have 43 post-Conference cruisers, 10 of 7,500 tons and 33 of 10,000 tons, to 27 comparable ships in the largest published British program—and three of these have been cancelled or postponed. Superiority was provided under this 71-ship program also in submarines, destroyers and aircraft carriers. So the argument of "parity," "keeping up to the 5-5-3 ratio," has become a frail reed.

"Replacement" has been invented as the most innocent subterfuge remaining. On the information furnished the President, he favors these cruisers as "largely a replacement program." The "Big Navy" group, after flouting him regarding the time limit and the provision for suspension of building, now lean on him to save a part of their armada. It will be this plea of "replacement" apparently that we shall hear loudly proclaimed as the excuse for the program during the next few weeks.

The British government also defends its cruiser building program as "merely replacement," replacing small cruisers that are still in active service with larger ones—substituting rifles for popguns. In doing so, it has been charged by our "Big Navy" group with "violating the spirit of the treaty." The course of action that sound psychology and the facts of the situation alike recommend is not to repeat Britain's mistake and enlarge upon it but to abandon the program at this point and call another naval conference—for statesmen, not admirals to direct.

These statements which Mr. Britten questions are the following:

1. The Bill proposes to build 25 10,000-ton cruisers, 32 big submarines, 9 big destroyers and 5 airplane carriers—a total of 71 ships, at a cost of \$740,-

National Council for Prevention of War,
"Washington, D.C."
formed

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PLANK IN THE 1928 PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

X 1908
7665 16

We are unalterably opposed to imperialism and militarism. Therefore we propose:-

1. Immediate withdrawal of American forces from Nicaragua, and abandonment of the policy of military intervention in Central America and other countries.
2. That all private loans and investments of American citizens in foreign countries shall be made at the sole risk of the bondholders and investors. The United States government shall not resort to any military or other coercive intervention with foreign countries for the protection of such loans and investments.
3. Cancellation of all war debts due the United States from its former associated powers on condition of a simultaneous cancellation of all interallied debts and a corresponding remission of the reparations obligations of the Central Powers, and on the further condition that our debtors reduce their military expenditures below pre-war level. The Socialist Party especially denounces the debt settling policy of our government in favoring the Fascist dictatorship of Italy and thereby helping to perpetuate the political enslavement of the Italian nation.
4. Recognizing both the services and the limitations of the League of Nations, the need of revision of its covenant and of the Treaty of Versailles, we unite with the workers of Europe in demanding that the League be made all-inclusive and democratic, and that the machinery for the revision of the peace-treaty under article 19 of the covenant be elaborated and made effective. We favor the entry of the United States at the time and under conditions which will further these clauses and promote the peace of the world.
5. The recognition of the Russian Soviet government.
6. Abandonment of the dangerous program of aggressive militarism and big navy building in competition with other nations, and we pledge ourselves to an aggressive agitation against this policy and on behalf of international disarmament.
7. Treaties outlawing war and the substitution of peaceful methods for the settlement of international disputes.
8. Independence of the Philippines on terms agreed upon in negotiations with the Filipinos; autonomy for Porto Rico and civil government for the Virgin Islands.

X-JX 1908 17

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CRUISER BILL

6 N5 There is greater significance behind this bill than the mere addition of 15 cruisers to our fleet. It marks the beginning of a definite policy of naval expansion.

1. The issue of parity with Great Britain, the first argument used by the proponents, cannot be justified. We have parity in navies with England now, as President Coolidge pointed out two years ago, since which time there has been no substantial change in our relative position; we are somewhat behind in cruisers but far ahead in submarines and destroyers; on the whole we are equal. The issue of parity has been used on Capitol Hill to create a perfect miasma of anti-British feeling in order to promote the fortunes of these cruisers just as in 1921 a similar atmosphere was created against Japan which led to the Teapot Dome scandal.

2. Similarly the needs of the Navy cannot be used to justify the building of these cruisers. We already have under construction 3 fleet submarines, 8 10,000-ton cruisers and the five-year aircraft program which will not be completed until the beginning of the fiscal year 1932. Mr. French of Idaho, Chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Naval Appropriations, has pointed out that to complete this program already under construction appropriations of over \$159,000,000 will be necessary. If the 15 cruisers are added, together with the necessary additional airplanes which they will carry, the cost for construction alone will amount to over half a billion dollars.

3. Mr. Morton D. Hull, Representative from Illinois, says that the proposal for the cruisers grows not out of our naval needs, our inadequacy in naval preparedness, anything threatening in the international situation either now or in prospect, but out of the needs of the shipbuilding industry.

OBSTACLES THAT THE CRUISER BILL FACES IN THE SENATE

The cruiser bill has been made the unfinished business of the Senate but this does not mean that it occupies all the time. Other bills such as Appropriation Bills and confirmation of appointments take precedence. The discussion on the bill has hardly started and it will continue a long time. The friends of the bill say confidentially to each other that it is going badly. George Rothwell Brown in the "Washington Post", which is pushing the bill, was equally pessimistic when he said: "It might be a good idea to save the Kellogg Treaty pen to sign the Cruiser Bill with, but we fear that by the time that's ready the ink in the bottle will be dried up."

The following are the obstacles to be surmounted:

1. There is a group of Senators ready to fight to the limit the building of any cruisers.

2. Senator King has proposed an amendment to limit the building to 5. There is a good argument for this. Five cruisers will give us parity with the British in 10,000-ton cruisers. The British are still urging us to limit the construction of this class of cruiser after we have caught up with them.

X-JX 1908

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FUNDAMENTALLY THE PARTY OF PEACE

(Originally published in The Bulletin (January, 1929)
of the National Woman's Democratic Club)

66N5 18

The Republican Party has to its credit certain definite undertakings in the interest of world peace: the development of arbitration treaties, the establishment of the Hague Peace Tribunal, the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, the Multilateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War. The Democratic Party also can, of course, point to the Bryan conciliation treaties and to the establishment of the League of Nations. But besides this the general policies of the Democratic Party have been such as to make for world peace while many Republican policies have been such as to tend in the opposite direction.

It is acknowledged by all people who know the facts, and felt instinctively by many thousands who do not know them, that the establishment of peace--the removal of the threat of war, under modern conditions of industrial specialization and world interchange of goods, is essential to prosperity. It was President Wilson who pointed out that the problems of an industrial age can not be solved so long as there is the constant threat of war. He said:

"I call you to witness that our civilization is not satisfactory. It is an industrial civilization, and at the heart of it is an antagonism between those who labor with their hands and those who direct labor. You cannot compose those differences in the midst of war, and you cannot advance civilization unless you have a peace of which you make the fullest use in bringing these elements of civilization together into a common partnership. We have got to have leisure and freedom of mind to settle these things."

The economic waste involved in war runs counter to the economic theory and practice of the day. The loss of the wealth tied up in the war system is a heavy handicap upon progress. The protests of business men against the continuation of wars and preparation for war, increase daily; millions of women are united in a demand that war be abolished; the church groups are concentrating their attention on this subject; the resolutions of a great variety of organizations, petitions signed by hundreds of thousands of men and women whenever a question closely affecting world peace is up in Congress, indicate the extent of the general interest. The political party which first announces a consistent policy based upon careful consideration of what is likely to increase or diminish the world tendencies toward peace, which proclaims the establishment of peace as fundamental to prosperity and plans accordingly, will reap a huge reward. It will undoubtedly strongly attract the great majority of organized and unorganized women. Activity for world peace is a part, and in many instances the most important part of the program of the League of Women Voters, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women, the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the National Women's Trade Union League and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women. It is, perhaps, worth noting that in the case of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union interest in world peace is second only to interest in prohibition and was made a part of the organization's program by its founder, Frances E. Willard. Young people's organizations, religious and academic, show equal interest in the peace problem.

X-JX 1908

.u6 N5-19

THE PAN AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY

By

John B. Whitton, Princeton University

Address delivered before the National Council for Prevention of War
at its Annual Meeting in Washington, October 30, 1929.

TEXT OF GENERAL TREATY OF INTER-AMERICAN
ARBITRATION

Ten cents

Gift: Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 2, 1941

National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Branch Offices

68 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
612 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Oregon.
411 Kraft Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
134 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass.

Who Will Bring the Conference Back to Realities?

Y. JX 1908

U6 N520

London, March 1—This conference needs to be shocked out of its concentration on details. Somebody—Hoover, MacDonald, Stimson—or another in high place, needs to touch the vital spark and illuminate the realities. Somebody in high place whose voice will be heard in all nations needs to direct attention of delegates and masses alike to the simple massive fact that great navies are unnecessary to anybody's safety, are an indefensible burden upon the generation which is still paying for the last slaughter and are a menace to the coming generation, which deserves a fair break without the handicap of inherited war-provoking idiocies. Somebody needs to make it plain to the whole world that if this Conference fails, the Governments of the world are intellectually and morally too incapable to deserve the respect of a ditch digger.—JOHN W. OWENS, Editor, in a special cable to the *Baltimore Sun*.

Mr. Hoover Will Decide

The proposal is that, without obligating any nation to take any given step in the way of warning or economic boycott or an actual show of force, the duty will be accepted to confer, whenever an event or crisis arises which threatens a hostile collision.

Quite clearly it would be within the range of ideas which President Hoover advanced in his Armistice Day speech. Again and again he referred to the need of "a frank recognition of forces which may disturb peace"; to the fact that we should inevitably be involved in any great controversy that hereafter convulsed the world; and that "what we urgently need is a further development of methods for the reference of unsettled controversies to joint inquiry assisted by friendly nations, in order that action may be stayed and that the aggressor may be subjected to the searchlight of public opinion."

M. Briand himself could not use language pointing more directly to an agreement by the United States to join in any international council for prevention of war. If we did join it, our hands would be still unfettered. All that we should promise would be to sit down and reason together with the others. At any moment we should be at liberty to withdraw. By any decision reached we could refuse to be committed. But in the mere fact of consulting and of having promised to consult, there would be found an immense deterrent to war.

Some such plan, it is reported from London, will soon be laid before President Hoover. It will then be for him to decide whether he will take his courage in both hands and approve it as a necessary means of bringing about that lightening of the naval burdens of the world upon which he has not only set his heart but staked the success of his administration.—*New York Times*, Feb. 18, 1930.

Bold Policy Will Win

The London Naval Conference has reached a point where a substantial success, that is to say, a success which people would recognize, almost certainly depends upon making some bold advance in the political organization of peace. There is little doubt that if Mr. Hoover proposed an agreement to consult with the other Powers in the event of a threatened war, a five-Power treaty limiting all classes and substantially reducing several classes would result. We can not believe that Mr. Hoover would regard such an agreement as any thing but desirable. Yet he hesitates to propose it. Why does he hesitate? Is it not obvious that he is reluctant to face the uproar of the isolationists?

In the mood which now prevails in Congress he can get nowhere by trying to avoid trouble. A defensive policy will simply be interpreted as a sign of weakness, which in fact it would be, and would invite even stronger opposition. Mr. Hoover's one hope is to be bold, and by his boldness to re-establish his leadership, and by his leadership to rally his friends.—*New York World*, February 19, 1930.

Have a Few Senators Cowed Our Government?

Why should the United States, which has put itself so strongly behind the Kellogg Treaty for the Renunciation of War, hesitate to promise to confer to prevent a threatened war? Is the Government still cowed by the blustering of a few Senators? President Hoover may well take his courage in both hands and move forward along the line of completing the Kellogg Treaty as Justice Hughes has suggested. A bold step in this direction at this time might give new life to the Conference, which was to have been one of the outstanding features of the Hoover administration.—*Newark (N. J.) News*, Feb. 18, 1930.

X-JX 1908

W6 N5 21

Citizenship in 1950

Round Table, July 11, 1930, Cape May, N.J.

We are trying to consider really how the Society of Friends with its religious conviction on the question of war can become more effective in order to affect the trend of the history of the United States and therefore of the world during the next 20 years. That is what we have been considering and what I have tried to do was to indicate the lines on which we can work most effectively and the objectives that we should seek.

In the first discussion we considered what the forces are that are working against us, - the forces that are tending towards disintegration and war, - the nationalism, the imperialism, the economic greed of our times, the conflicts between races, the "settlements" that are the basis of irritation in Europe, and the struggles for supremacy all over the world. The world is full of trouble, full of potential war.

Then underneath you named various great forces of the universe that are making towards integration and peace. The trend of scientific invention is one. With the radio we annihilate space and make the whole world momentarily a community. With the airplane the oceans will gradually disappear and we shall find ourselves rubbing elbows with Europe and with Asia while our communication is steadily improving with Latin America. We are becoming more and more one community - the world.

Business also is moving in that direction, with these larger and larger and ever larger mergers and the reaching out of business firms not only for the world as a market but also into the world as the unit of production.

How can we fail to see that we are working with the trend of the universe, which to me means nothing more nor less than that we are working with God in the direction in which he is leading. But a person has a very superficial view of what evolution means if he supposes that it means that God will end war, God does not do anything alone. He works through human instrumentality, if he had been working alone he would have ended war long ago. He waits until we are ready to work with him and that is why the responsibility on us is so heavy, it is upon us that the responsibility rests to work with God against these forces that make for war and with these forces that make for world unity.

So we need to work towards world organization. We need to work against militarism in education because that is educating in exactly the opposite way from that in which we ought to educate. We need to work for a more profoundly religious interpretation of citizenship because it is in harmony with our whole conception of what the Society of Friends stands for - God first always!

So our part in the movement is a very vital one. God will not end war until we do it and it is in little things that your effectiveness will lie. August 27 ought to be observed as Pact Day. Now that may not mean much to you. It will mean some trouble if you undertake to have August 27 observed in your community by a meeting or by a radio address, or in your home by inviting a group in or whatever it may be. All sorts of suggestions are in our package of material for Pact Day.

X-JX 1908

U6 N522


COPY OF GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 26 ISSUED
BY THE
DES MOINES PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OCTOBER 14, 1930

Mimeographed by permission of the
Superintendent of Schools, Mr. J.W.
Studebaker. (Shortened for general use)

MATERIALS AND TEACHING SUGGESTIONS
TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH
ARMISTICE DAY

And they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their
spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword
against nation, neither shall they learn war any more; but
they shall sit, every man under his vine and under his fig-
tree; and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the
Lord of Hosts hath spoken it. For all the people shall walk,
every one in the name of his God and we shall walk in the
name of the Lord our God for ever and ever.

--Micah

National Council for Prevention of War, 
" 532-17th St., (Washington, D.C.)

X-JX 1908

116 NS 23

National Council for Education of War,
Washington, D.C. Record

THE WILL TO PEACE

A sermon preached in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church
Sunday, November 9, 1930.

By

W. Emory Hartman, Student Pastor, Wesley Foundation,
State College Penna.

"Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called sons of God" Matthew 5:9.

Fifteen years ago the flower of the world's youth was in terrific contention with death. The theme of song, the constant spectre in conversation, the lure of adventure was death. From the blood-red setting of those ghastly days certain strong voices emerged with stinging phrase to taunt the grim reaper. In to our books of modern verse we have written the barbed utterance of Donald Hankay, the clear tocsin of Joyce Kilmer, the rockless challenge of Charles Sorley . . . "So be merry, so be dead", the rare rhythm of Rupert Brooke, and the realism of Robert Service. "The dominant note of oratory and song and poem was death. Death was holding undisputed carnival across the world. Death! Death! We thought in terms of the dead. We schooled ourselves not to be afraid of death. We were determined to look death out of countenance.

"Of all the defiant words we ever framed into a phrase like a sharp javelin to hurl at the very heart of death, I believe it is everywhere agreed that the words of Alan Seeger took prime place. Big, strong, brave, clean, loyal, outstanding, cultured youth threw that wonderful taunt at death:

I have a rendezvous with Death,
At some disputed barricade,
When Spring comes back with rustling shade,
And apple blossoms fill the air;
I have a rendezvous with Death,
When Spring comes back, blue days and fair.

It may be he shall take my hand,
And lead me into his dark land,
And close my eyes, and quench my breath;
It may be I shall pass him still.
I have a rendezvous with Death,
On some scarred slope of battered hill,
When Spring comes 'round again this year,
And the first meadow-flowers appear.

God knows 'twere better to be deep
Pillowed in silk and scented down,
Where love throbs out in blissful sleep,
Pulse nigh to pulse, and breath to breath,
Where hushed awakenings are dear,
But, I've a rendezvous with Death,
At midnight in some flaming town,
When Spring trips north again this year
And I to my pledged word am true,
I shall not fail that rendezvous.

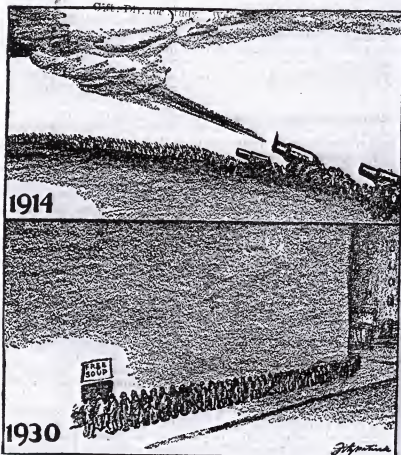
*national council for prevention of war
"war images" D.C.
form card*

X- JX 1908

IF WE DISARM

116 N524

**Does It Mean
MORE UNEMPLOYED?**



(OVER)

X- JX 1908

U6 N5-25

DISARMAMENT POSTER PROGRAM

By

Florence Brewer Boeckel
Education Director

With four posters - 15¢

National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Form card

Branch Offices

205 Sheldon Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.	612 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Oregon.
---	--

526 S. Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.	333 Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass.
---------------------------------------	--

411 Kraft Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

October 1931.

December, 1931.

X-JX 1908

X. 46 N5 26

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT DISARMAMENT

U.S. War Rel. Study. War Time Chron. Dec. 1931

"Of all proposals for the economic rehabilitation of the world, I know of none which compares in necessity or importance with the successful result of the World Disarmament Conference." - President Hoover, Address to the International Chamber of Commerce, May 4, 1931.

"The only hope for the cause of disarmament, a cause which in some measure is the cause of civilization itself, lies in an aroused, well-organized and well-directed public opinion." - Senator Borah, New York Times, Nov. 28, 1931.

"Successful conferences are not arranged over night by delegates sitting behind closed doors. These delegates are more representatives of their fellow-citizens and if these citizens take no intelligent interest in the subject matter of the conference . . . their representatives cannot act with that assurance and confidence which alone can lead to a successful issue." - Pierre De L. Hoal, Department of State, October 24, 1931.

"At the Disarmament Conference as elsewhere - and I say this as an old political hand - the governments will do what the peoples want. If the peoples want disarmament they can have it. If they will exert their will they can compel results." - Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, 1931.

"Overgrown military establishments are, under any form of government, inauspicious to liberty, and are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty." - George Washington, Farewell Address.

"It is really a strange thing that there should not be room enough in the world for men to live without cutting one another's throats." - George Washington, June, 1788.

"The spirit of this country is totally adverse to a large military force." - Thomas Jefferson.

"Fear and suspicion will never slacken unless we can halt competitive construction of arms. They will never disappear unless we can turn this tide toward actual reduction." - President Hoover, Memorial Day Address, May 30, 1929.

"Competitive armaments constitute one of the most dangerous contributing causes of international suspicion and discord and are calculated eventually to lead to war." - President Coolidge, Message to Congress, 1927.

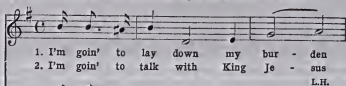
X-JX 1908

u6 N5 27

Ain't Goin' To Study War No More

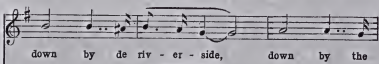
Negro Spiritual, as played and sung by Lucille Barrow Turner.

VOICE.

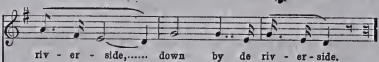
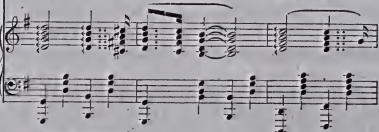


1. I'm goin' to lay down my bur - den
2. I'm goin' to talk with King Je - sus
L.H.

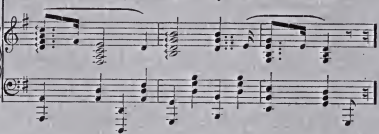
PIANO.



down by de riv - er - side, down by the



riv - er - side,..... down by de riv - er - side.



.U6H5-28

1931 Form card

COPY OF GENERAL BULLETIN NO. 55 ISSUED

BY THE

DES. MOINES PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MARCH 29, 1932

X-JX 1908
u6 N5 29

Mimeographed by permission of the
Superintendent of Schools, Mr. J.W.
Studebaker. (Shortened for general use)

OBSERVANCE OF GOODWILL DAY

Kindergarten-Grade VI

An Appeal from the Ages

From the murmur and the subtlety of suspicion with which
we vex one another,
Give us rest.
Make a new beginning,
And mingle again the kindred of the nations in the alchemy
of Love,
And with some finer essence of forbearance
Temper our mind.

--Aristophanes

4-15-16, for Study, War Prevention, Oct. 9, 1911

National Council for Prevention of War
" 532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908

u6N5 30

A RESPONSIVE READING

PEACE

By Robert T. Weston
(From "The Christian Register," March 2, 1933)

Behold the time cometh when brotherhood shall be
established through all the earth,
And the people shall lift up their voices in song
for the joy of it.

Response: And many nations shall be as one for the peace of
their ways:
Yea, all the peoples of the earth shall be united
in friendship.

Love shall be judge over mankind,
And it shall no more be said of nations that they
are weak or strong,
For they shall be judged by their culture and not
by their strength.

Response: The sword shall be an emblem of shame and reproach:
The vessels of war shall perish and none shall lament:

Men shall toil together as brethren for mutual good,
And all their labors shall be rich with the beauty
of peace.

Response: The memory of war shall be as a dream of the past,
War shall utterly perish and its ways be forgotten.

Let the words of thy mouth be messengers of goodwill,
And thy hands know only the implements of peace.

Response: Let thy judgments be of mercy and truth and thy
counsel of good:
Thou shalt not know fear.

I will incline mine ear unto the voice of love:
Though anger sweep over the earth, my voice and
my toil shall be steadfast for peace.

Response: Let me no more lift up my hand against man:
Though my life be forfeit, let me neither kill nor destroy,
Neither let me seek any man's harm:

For as men live, so shall their nation be.

Response: How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him
that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace,
That bringeth good tidings of good.

National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

*National Council for Prevention of War,
Washington, D.C.
June 1933*

X-JX 1908

THE CONTROL OF WAR INDUSTRIES

u6 N531

A statement drawn up by the International
Consultative Group, Geneva.

June, 1933

The members of the International Group for disarmament have felt throughout the Disarmament Conference that an essential feature of any Convention that may be agreed on should be provision for the prevention of the abuses arising from private profits in armaments manufacture and from unrestricted trade in arms.

If there should now be adjournment, or even failure, this issue will become more and not less important. We have plenty of evidence that public opinion all over the world is genuinely stirred and could be led to insist on steps being taken to check the evil.

We believe that a determined effort should be made, whatever the course of the Disarmament Conference, to provide for the control of manufacture of and trade in arms, and the supervision thereof by a Permanent Disarmament Commission. These measures should be included in whatever Convention is arrived at by the Conference, and if there be prolonged delay the question of a special Convention for this purpose should be considered.

The Consultative Group believes that the elimination of private profits from armaments manufacture, together with international supervision of State manufacture and of the trade in armaments should be the ultimate aim. In view, however, of the existing opposition to the abolition of private manufacture and the impossibility of securing agreement to so drastic a measure at present, the attached proposals, drawn up after careful study by a Sub-Committee appointed by the Group, are suggested as a first step. These proposals, the Sub-Committee believes, could be agreed to by the present Conference if public opinion in the countries most concerned with manufacture would make itself felt.

The Sub-Committee has also prepared the enclosed short bibliography of books and pamphlets for the use of interested organisations. It is preparing for a more detailed study of the question with a view to providing further information and material.

The International Consultative Group appeals to all organisations working for disarmament to bring this whole subject urgently before their constituencies with a view

- (1) to securing results in the first Disarmament Convention, and,
- (2) to attaining the ultimate objective, namely the complete suppression of private profits from war industries.

Let us take measures at once to bring the war industries under control.

*National Council for Prevention of War,
Washington, D.C.*

THE SCHOOL SITUATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

X-JX 1908 22
U6N5 (From "School and Society," September 9, 1933)

by
Professor I. L. Kandel, Columbia University

In a lecture which he gave in New York a few weeks ago Dr. Paul Monroe, now chancellor of the two American colleges in Istanbul, made the statement that he felt as if he had come from countries in the Near East where faith in education is a reality to the United States, which seemed to be losing this faith. All signs seem, indeed, to point to this - that the country which from the establishment of its present form of government has furnished to the world the most concrete example of a widespread belief in education is at the first real test ready to surrender it. One of the rocks upon which American democracy has been built is being shattered to splinters at the first repercussions of the depression. That some retrenchment would be inevitable was clear to all, even to those who knew that the country as a whole had not been extravagant in its educational expenditures, which amounted to but 3% of the national annual income, but that the first result of the depression would be an attack on those who can not help themselves - on teachers and children - was one of the greatest surprises of the day. Not only is the present attack on all education under the guise of fads and frills surprising to those who know that in the United States more than in other countries the provision of education has followed the demands of the public, not only is it a complete reversal of the faith in education which has been professed for a century and a half, but the attack is the more astonishing because it does not find a parallel in any other countries in the world, even in those which have been under the pall of depression for nearly a decade. I doubt whether there is any other country in the world, except those in which the practise has always been normal, where there has been any default in the payment of teachers' salaries; I know of no country in which children have been deprived of their right to education by the curtailment of the school year. In most of the leading countries of the world the opportunities for secondary education are being increased, and everywhere it is accepted as a definite policy that whatever sacrifices are being made must not be made at the expense of the rising generation. Everywhere there is recognized the obligation of preparing for better times by retrenching as little as possible in education.

Other Countries Increase Educational Opportunities

In Russia, in Italy, in Turkey, in Mexico, extensive and successful campaigns are being conducted to eliminate illiteracy by the provision of schools for the young and for the old. In France the proposal to extend the period of compulsory school attendance to fourteen with the addition of compulsory part-time education beyond is being seriously entertained. The opportunities for post-elementary education are being increased in Italy and in France, and in the latter country fees in the traditional secondary schools, the lycées and collèges, began in 1929 to be abolished year by year, and it is expected from an announcement made by the Minister of National Education, M. A. de Monzie, that the process of abolition would be speeded up and fees be abolished this year. Teachers' salaries in France have been periodically readjusted since 1918 to the cost of living, the school term has not been curtailed, and no school has been closed except under conditions which would have been justifiable in normal times. Because there has always been an adjustment between supply and demand, there are no unemployed teachers.

National document for presentation
Washington, D. C.
THE SCHOOL SITUATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

(From "School and Society," September 9, 1933)

by
Professor I. L. Kandel, Columbia University

X-JX 1908
U6 N533

In a lecture which he gave in New York a few weeks ago Dr. Paul Monroe, now chancellor of the two American colleges in Istanbul, made the statement that he felt as if he had come from countries in the Near East where faith in education is a reality to the United States, which seemed to be losing this faith. All signs seem, indeed, to point to this - that the country which from the establishment of its present form of government has furnished to the world the most concrete example of a widespread belief in education is at the first real test ready to surrender it. One of the rocks upon which American democracy has been built is being shattered to splinters at the first repercussions of the depression. That some retrenchment would be inevitable was clear to all, even to those who knew that the country as a whole had not been extravagant in its educational expenditures, which amounted to but 3% of the national annual income, but that the first result of the depression would be an attack on those who can not help themselves - on teachers and children - was one of the greatest surprises of the day. Not only is the present attack on all education under the guise of fads and frills surprising to those who know that in the United States more than in other countries the provision of education has followed the demands of the public, not only is it a complete reversal of the faith in education which has been professed for a century and a half, but the attack is the more astonishing because it does not find a parallel in any other countries in the world, even in those which have been under the pall of depression for nearly a decade. I doubt whether there is any other country in the world, except those in which the practise has always been normal, where there has been any default in the payment of teachers' salaries; I know of no country in which children have been deprived of their right to education by the curtailment of the school year. In most of the leading countries of the world the opportunities for secondary education are being increased, and everywhere it is accepted as a definite policy that whatever sacrifices are being made must not be made at the expense of the rising generation. Everywhere there is recognized the obligation of preparing for better times by retrenching as little as possible in education.

Other Countries Increase Educational Opportunities

In Russia, in Italy, in Turkey, in Mexico, extensive and successful campaigns are being conducted to eliminate illiteracy by the provision of schools for the young and for the old. In France the proposal to extend the period of compulsory school attendance to fourteen with the addition of compulsory part-time education beyond is being seriously entertained. The opportunities for post-elementary education are being increased in Italy and in France, and in the latter country fees in the traditional secondary schools, the lycées and collèges, began in 1929 to be abolished year by year, and it is expected from an announcement made by the Minister of National Education, M. A. de Monzie, that the process of abolition would be speeded up and fees be abolished this year. Teachers' salaries in France have been periodically readjusted since 1918 to the cost of living, the school term has not been curtailed, and no school has been closed except under conditions which would have been justifiable in normal times. Because there has always been an adjustment between supply and demand, there are no unemployed teachers.

X-JX 1908
U6 N5 34

A LITANY OF GOODWILL AND PEACE

Prepared for a combined service -
Young People's Divisions of Central
Baptist Church School, Hartford, Conn., 1933.

*
*

Leader: We look for a City which hath foundations, whose Builder
and Maker is God.
Yet have we not forgotten that in this city all must have a
share, including those races which we are accustomed to term
backward?

Response: Have we not failed to realize the contribution which every race
can make to true civilization?

Have we not been guilty of limiting our gifts of friendship
to men and women whose skins match our own in color?.....

Leader: We look for a City which hath foundations, whose Builder and
Maker is God.

Yet do we not see it still only in terms of our own national
ideals?

Response: Have we allowed national prejudices, fears and hatreds to
inflammé our minds and warp our judgments?

Have we not been ready to answer offence with offence,
violence with violence and thus prepare the way for war?.....

Leader: That the city of God may be built, we are firmly resolved to
love all men as our brothers,
To see in all men, of whatever race or color, heirs of the
Kingdom to be, joint builders with us of the City of God:

All: We are firmly resolved:
To do all in our power to prevent the exploitation of
weaker races by stronger, particularly by our own.....

We are firmly resolved:
To live in the vision of a world-wide friendship, and to
look upon our own nation as but one of a great family.....

We are firmly resolved:
To let no fear of friend or foe unnerve us, as we labor for
Peace in the world.

(From Songs of Worship)

National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

*Memorandum for the President of the United States
Washington, D.C.
Forwarded*

March 26, 1934.

To The President,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

X-JX 1908
U6 N5 35

Dear Mr. President:

We have appreciated the continuing effort of our Government to achieve the greatest possible measure of world disarmament at the Geneva Conference, the proclamation of the "good neighbor" policy by you as our national policy, and its effective and successful expression through Secretary Hull at Montevideo improving notably our relations with the Latin American States. We strongly support your proposal for universal non-aggression pacts. We welcome the recent exchange of notes with the Japanese Government as of marked importance.

At the same time, we cannot but view with grave concern the inadequacy of the efforts our Government is putting forth for the maintenance of peace in comparison with its tremendous and competitive expenditures in preparation for war.

Preparation for war has never brought peace nor security to any nation. As we read history it appears that we were drawn into the World War by our trade, primarily in munitions, with the warring States, and not through any lack of preparedness nor through any international commitments, unless it were the debts which the allied nations owed us for munitions. We fear that if another great war should break out either in Europe or in Asia, unless conditions are changed fundamentally, history would repeat itself.

Accordingly, we urge upon our Government that the care that has been given to the formulation of a program of domestic economic recovery be now given to formulating a more adequate foreign policy. We believe

JX 1908

UN 536

WHAT WE COULD DO WITH WORLD WAR COSTS

Excerpt from an editorial in the Akron
(Ohio) Beacon Journal, April 4, 1934

...In view of this growth of war sentiment Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of the Carnegie Endowment for Universal Peace, has chosen a timely moment to bring forward a solemn warning against those who plot war, as well as an exhibit of how directly the loss, the suffering and the distress which nations are now enduring are the effect of the World war.

Dr. Butler shows that according to the best statistics obtainable the World war cost 30,000,000 lives and \$400,000,000,000 in property. If that four hundred billions had been put to constructive use it would have built a \$2,500 house and furnished this house with \$1,000 worth of furniture, and placed it on five acres of land worth \$100 an acre and given all this to each and every family in the United States, Canada, Australia, England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany and Russia.

After doing this there would have been enough money left to give to each city of 20,000 inhabitants and over in all the countries named a \$5,000,000 library and a \$10,000,000 university.

And then out of the balance we would have still sufficient money to set aside a sum of 5 per cent interest which would pay for all time to come a \$1,000 yearly salary each for an army of 125,000 teachers, and in addition to this pay the same salary to each of an army of 125,000 nurses.

And after having done all this, we could still have enough left out of our \$400,000,000,000 to buy up all of France and Belgium, and everything of value that France and Belgium possess; that is, every French and Belgian farm, home, factory, church, railroad, street car -- in fact, everything of value in those two countries in 1914.

Dr. Butler regrets that these figures even, while of "astronomical proportion," do not tell the whole story. He says they take no account of the stupendous addition to these losses which have been and are the result of the economic international war which is raging today with great violence. Unless the world's leadership and the world's statesmanship can bring that economic war to a quick end, it must result and can only result in happenings which in effect constitute both national and international economic suicide.

Additional copies may be secured from

Youth Movement for World Recovery
532 - 17th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

X-JX 1908
46 N-37

WAR DEBTS

As of June 15, 1934

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

Six years ago, Andrew W. Mellon, as Secretary of the Treasury, said: "The entire foreign debt is not worth as much to the United States in dollars and cents as a prosperous Europe as a customer."

Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget, speaking in Newark on June 27, 1934, before the "Choose a Career" Conference, in response to a question as to how much the burden of the American taxpayer would be relieved if foreign governments paid their debts to this country, said: "If the foreign governments had paid their debts, it probably would have intensified the chaos in international trade, diminished our profitable ability to produce and possibly increased the burden on the American taxpayer rather than diminished it."

For Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct 5, 1934

National Council for Prevention of War

453-17th St., Washington, D.C.

For Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct 5, 1934

forward

X-JX 1908
u.c. N538

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS
1201-16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

1935 Resolutions (The 1936 resolutions contained none on peace and war)

".....We urge parents to recognize the harm that comes to children from toys and playthings that incite to war and crime, and to the emulation of gangsters....

"We believe that the continued success of our democratic form of government depends upon our children learning to think independently. To learn this, it is essential that the teachers of our schools present to the children, in a way that is fair and unemotional, all sides of controversial questions that are within the mental grasp of the group being taught.....

"The security of the very existence of this and of other nations depends upon a peaceful method of settling international disputes. We, therefore, urge parent-teacher associations to cooperate with other agencies in their efforts to suppress activities which foment war; to take the profit out of the manufacture of munitions and other war materials; and, to unite in a determined effort to develop in children and in youth an appreciation of the necessity of friendliness and justice among nations as bases for world peace."

PLAN OF WORK FOR 1934-37
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

Mrs. A. H. Reeve, National Chairman
124 W. Highland Ave., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

As Approved July, 1934

Functions and Scope of Committee

1. To establish contacts with similar committees in other organizations and promote cooperation for common objectives, under approval of the National Board.
2. To act as liaison group between the Congress and the International Federation of Home and School, reporting to the International Federation, Congress material and activities of worldwide interest, and bringing to the attention of the Congress international activities to be considered for indorsement or cooperation.
3. To promote adult education in international understanding and inter-racial relations (noncontroversial), since the attitude of children depends upon the adults who create it through their personal prejudices.
4. To study and cooperate with the teaching of the subject of world relationships as it appears in the school curriculum, and to encourage the extension of this type of instruction.
5. To encourage the national, state, and local observance of "World Goodwill Day," on or about May 18, to the end that friendly attitudes may be developed through the enjoyment of plays, tableaux, and pageants promoting race acquaintance, and a program enriched by the contributions made in the music, folk songs, dances, and art of various nations.
6. To promote a general recognition of the interdependence of nations as a foundation for all efforts for peace, since we need peace for our prosperity as a people, instead of war for the advantage of its profiteers.

*National Council for Prevention of War,
Washington, D.C.*

Transcribed

X-JX 1908

116 N539

UNITED STATES SENATE

Special Committee
Investigating the Munitions Industry

October 18, 1934.

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, October 19, 1934.

Upon his return from a brief vacation and from work at the New York Office, Stephen Raushenbush, Secretary of the Senate Munitions Committee, offered a brief statement of 21 things which had interested him personally during the first munitions hearings.

"They are not the things which made the sensations of the moment. They may, perhaps, have been lost sight of in the midst of the bribery testimony and the mention of famous names. They are, I believe, things of more lasting importance.

"My feeling about the importance of these matters is, however, a purely personal and unofficial reaction."

1. The private reports coming to us that the safety of some of the agents of American arms companies will not be protected in South America after their way of doing business was exposed.

2. The admission by the man whom Europe considers to be America's foremost industrialist, that the activities of his company in a friendly and peaceful South American country would, if exposed by the Committee, lead to rioting and the destruction of life and property there. That seemed to me an admission that the munitions companies are more powerful than they should be; also that they are doing things they have no right to do.

3. The failure of other countries to realize that the Congress of the United States is not subordinate to the executive branch of the United States Government, and does not have to answer to any part of the executive branch for evidence produced in its hearings.

8-17-1908
25
17640

GOVERNMENT FIGURES
ON
PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF AMMUNITION, FIREARMS AND AIRCRAFT
AND ON
MAJOR EXPORTS TO CHINA AND JAPAN

(The attached tables should be read with these facts in mind: There is no assurance that export figures are complete since there is no thorough check on exports - nor is the country to which exports are consigned always the country of final destination.)

Compiled by
Harriet Schmalitz Smith
For the Education Department
Florence Brewer Boeckel, Director.

(Revised)

October, 1934

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: War Time Com. Oct. 5, 1934

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

National Council for Preparation of Year
Washington, D. C.

X-JX 1908

MS 41

TIME AND TIDE

Formed

WHAT'S FOR CHRISTMAS?

By Charlotte C. Jones
(The Pilgrim Elementary Teacher, Dec. 1934)

Do you sometimes wonder what other churches are doing at Christmas time? Last year our group had an original program arranged by the organist. It consisted of Madonnas, and their real babies, dressed in the costumes of different countries. Carols were sung from the lands represented, and something was told of their customs. Starting with the manger scene, the sequence went on to other countries, and ended with a glimpse into an American home on Christmas Eve. This gave us an idea for doing something as interesting for this year, making use of different customs and carols around the world. And what a wealth of material was found along this line! Let us take a peep into just one of the books.

It is called "Christmas Everywhere" and was written and compiled by Elizabeth H. Sechrist, illustrated with charming colored plates by Guy Fry. It seems that a group of boys and girls waiting for their story hour at a public library got into a discussion, as boys and girls sometimes do, about the reality of Santa Claus. This led to a search into the beliefs and customs of different lands, and such a wealth of material was found about Santa, Pelznickel, Tomten, St. Nicholas, or the Christ-Child, that it was decided to make a book out of it for other boys and girls; for it was discovered that wherever children had the belief and spirit of Santa in their hearts, there he was found.

The first chapter starts in Bethlehem and tells us something of Christmas there with its religious ceremonies. Then we are whisked over to Italy to visit a family gathered about the Presepio or manger with its carved wooden figures of Mary, Joseph, the Christ-Child, and all the other little figures you have in your crèche at home. Flowers take the place of evergreen decorations, bagpipes are played by shepherds, and the Urn of Fate is brought in from which presents are drawn. At ten o'clock in the evening come the Christmas Eve services in the churches, with music, flowers, and the Grand Procession of officials in their colorful vestments. They carry the Bambino or Christ-Child about for all to see and touch; then, as the bells toll midnight, they place the figure in the manger at the altar. There is no Santa Claus in Italy just like ours, but there is La Befana, a stern old woman who enters each home on Twelfth Night, the Eve of Epiphany when the Wise-men brought gifts to the Babe. She slips down the chimney and into the room where the stockings are hung, carrying a cane in one hand and a bell in the other, for which the children eagerly listen as a warning to be off to bed. For the good there are gifts; but for the bad boys and girls, only bags of ashes are left!

Next we visit Serbia, to see how Christmas is celebrated on the banks of the Blue Danube. Here the customs are very different from any you have ever heard of before, with the pig roasted out in the courtyard and supper eaten on the floor instead of at the table as usual. The Badnyak, or Yule log, is kept blazing all night long, on Christmas Eve, for it is very bad luck to let it go out!

U6 N5 42

MUNITION MAKERS' PROFITS

AS REVEALED IN THE
DECEMBER, 1934
HEARINGS OF THE SENATE
MUNITIONS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

4,250,000 lbs. for munitions. The Times Herald. Oct. 2, 1941

PUBLISHED BY
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR,
532 SEVENTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

X-JX 1908

U6 N5-43

THE COST OF WAR

The Army, The Navy
And The National Budget

Increases for Army and Navy

\$454,849,700 is authorized under the present general and emergency budget for expenditure by the Navy in 1935 - a figure higher than for any year since 1921.

\$245,983,072 is the estimated appropriation for 1935 for the military activities of the War Department. This is an increase of \$28,936,345 over the authorized obligations of \$217,047,327 for 1934.

Grants from the Public Works Emergency Fund up to January 1, 1934, were as follows:

Navy	\$274,765,924
Army	\$95,377,050

Decreases in Other Departments

	1934	1935
State Department	\$12,279,719	\$11,042,098
Children's Bureau	344,000	337,030
Office of Education	\$11,422,700	\$,648,110

National Council for Prevention of War,
533-17th St., Washington, D.C.

Office for Study: War Time Council Oct. 3, 1931

X-JX 1908

U6N5 44

THE NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM
AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1934

This leaflet is one of a series arranged
in envelope folder - Price of series, 10¢.

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

30 c each

WHERE OUR FOOD PLANTS CAME FROM

X-JX 1908

116 N 5 45

by

Elmer D. Merrill
Director, New York Botanical Garden

(Taken From THE GIRL SCOUT LEADER, January, 1935)

It is an obvious fact that all cultivated plants and all domesticated animals were derived from wild ancestors. The average individual, however, scarcely realizes that agriculture is a very ancient art, and that every basic plant now cultivated for food was already in cultivation, somewhere in the world, at the dawn of recorded history. The same statement applies equally well to our domesticated animals which are likewise very ancient in domestication. It was not until after the discovery of America in 1492 and the voyage of Magellan around the world in 1520 that the interchange of economic plants and animals between the eastern and western hemispheres commenced. Although primitive man reached practically all parts of the world where conditions were favorable to his continued existence, he did not, as he advanced in culture, transmit his cultivated plants and domesticated animals beyond the limits of his own hemisphere except in a very few cases. In other words, the Pacific and Atlantic formed barriers to trans-oceanic communications between America and Eurasia until the close of the fifteenth century.

The cultivated food plants and domesticated animals form the basis of agriculture, and agriculture is basic to civilization. While modern man has greatly improved his cultivated plants, increased their yields, and extended their ranges, he has not added a single important one to the long list of species selected and domesticated by our remote ancestors.

We seldom give a thought to the sources of our basic food plants; when, where, and by whom they were first cultivated; and how, when and by whom they were disseminated. If we think of corn, we are likely to think of Iowa, or some other producing region; if wheat, Dakota or Minnesota. We are influenced by our current knowledge of the chief producing areas as far as our own markets are concerned. But where did these plants originate?

If we examine the origins of cultivated plants we soon learn that the great majority of the several hundred cultivated species came originally from certain very restricted parts of the world. Much of Europe, a large part of Asia, most of Africa, all of North America north of Mexico, and all of Australia contributed little or nothing of importance, although all of these regions support a varied native vegetation. Most of the cultivated species are natives of definitely limited areas, some in America, some in the Old World, and the most important food plants originally occurred as native species in or near those regions that developed the earlier civilizations. As outstanding centers of both the origins of cultivated plants, of domesticated animals, and of early high civilizations, we may mention the high lands of Mexico, Bolivia, and Peru in America, certain parts of the Mediterranean basin in Europe, Asia Minor, central Asia, and certain parts of India and China in Asia. It is from these restricted areas that most of our important food plants and domesticated animals came, and it is these same relatively limited regions that produced the several ancient civilizations. In Mexico the basic foods were maize or Indian corn, the sweet potato, beans, squashes, pumpkins, tomato, pepper; in Bolivia and Peru, the potato, lima bean, some forms of common beans. In the various centers of Eurasia the most important primitive foods were the true cereals, such as wheat, barley, rye, sorghum, oats, millet, rice, buckwheat, and most of our temperate zone vegetables and fruits.

TRADE ESSENTIAL IF U.S. IS TO RESCUE

ITS ECONOMIC STATUS

X-JX 1908
116 N5 46

by
Francis B. Sayre
Assistant Secretary of State

(Statement to Associated Press, May 5, 1935)

We cannot set ourself up as a hermit nation.

If the American standard of living is to be maintained, we must trade.

How long would the people of the United States be willing to go without coffee? Last year we imported \$133,154,000 worth of coffee. How long would we be willing to go without rubber? We imported last year \$101,132,000 worth of rubber.

Are we ready to forego the use of tin, or to give up using silk, or tea, or bananas, or chocolates? Is it going to profit us and add to our material welfare to cease importing the vast quantities which we now are using and which we need of nickel, manganese and tungsten ore, or newsprint and paper of innumerable raw materials?

Is it going to raise the American standard of living to shut these necessary materials out of the country?

We must trade.

Cites Exports

Elimination of foreign markets would have detrimental effects on industry and agriculture. Even in 1933, when our foreign sales had sadly shrunk, we exported abroad 66 per cent of our cotton, 39 per cent of our leaf tobacco, 25 per cent of our lard, 25 per cent of our prepared milk, 28 per cent of our canned fruits, 46 per cent of our dried fruits, 58 per cent of our turpentine, 34 per cent of our lubricating oil, 37 per cent of our aircraft engines and parts, 16 per cent of all classes of industrial machinery, 41 per cent of our refined cotton and 71 per cent of our resin.

Do you see what that means translated into terms of human labor? Our national economy has been geared to support millions of workers in occupations which have come to be vitally dependent on foreign markets.

Huge Land Area Involved.

If we should eliminate our foreign markets we should have to retire about 8,500,000 acres of wheat land, about 22,800,000 acres of cotton land, about 665,000 acres of tobacco land, about 9,150,000 acres of corn land needed for raising hogs and over 7,000,000 acres of land needed for horses to work these lands.

In other words, we would have to retire over 40,000,000 acres of average farm land and let it go back to weed and forests. This land today supports a farm population of some 3,200,000 people.

In the industrial field an even larger problem presents itself. Estimates indicate the industrial population directly dependent upon export sales is more than twice as large as that engaged in agriculture. Conservative estimates place it at about 7,500,000 -- making in all a population of over 10,000,000 people

X- JX 1908

u6 N547

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR

C
O
P
Y

532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

June 8, 1935

The Americanism Committee
Atlanta Post No. 1
The American Legion
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

You have been repeatedly advised that you are circulating false statements concerning the National Council for Prevention of War as well as other organizations. A copy of your letter addressed to "Sixty Southern Citizens" has just been sent to me. It contains the same false statements that you made regarding our organization when you attacked our honored colleague, Jeanette Rankin. Why do you repeat falsehoods when a postcard to your own representative in Washington or your national headquarters in Indianapolis would give you the facts?

Seymour Waldman is not and never has been and never will be the "executive head" of the National Council for Prevention of War. The National Council for Prevention of War is not and never has been a "protege of the notorious Garland Fund." We have never received one dollar from the Garland Fund.

It is unworthy of a Committee that is set up to promote "Americanism" to circulate lies known to be such.

I enclose a sketch of the National Council for Prevention of War as it is. Attack us if you please. But tell the truth!

I am sending copies of this letter to your legislative representative in Washington, Colonel John Thomas Taylor and to your National Headquarters.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) Frederick J. Libby,
Executive Secretary

FJL:M

u6 N548

Commander
Kenneth R. Murrell

C
O
P
Y

THE AMERICAN LEGION

Atlanta Post No.1
Jesse S. Hall, Adjutant
18 Auburn Avenue, N. W.
Walnut 5515

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 13th, 1935.

Mr. Frederick J. Libby,
Executive Secretary,
National Council for Prevention of War,
532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Responding to your letter of June 8th, last:

Your outfit and ours do not speak the same language. We're not going to argue with you. We're going to tell the folks, especially the folks in Georgia.

It is, indeed, a distimpered intellect who would fail to appreciate that the only effective effort to maintain the peace must come from those established agencies of government provided by our Constitution. No organized society since the beginning of time has had fewer wars and none has had better government. The best social order of which the race is capable has been free to develop under constitutional government such as we have had.

You radicals want this country to assume the status of a dehorned bull in a herd of Texas longhorns. We are not afraid of your "getting away" with this foolish philosophy but you hook too much "border-line" radicalism with your program to go unnoticed. Someone here and there might believe something you say.

Your "honored colleague, Jeanette Rankin" once had decent audiences in Georgia but she will have rough sailing hence-forward. We have very carefully catalogued the hybrid breed of the A.C.L.U. (the lengthened shadow of the anarchists of 1884 and the I.W.W. of recent years) and you are welcome to the lousy folks in Georgia who will follow them.

Thanks for the sketch. We are going to attack it plenty. The Elks, the Chamber of Commerce, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Junior Order United American Mechanics, the Spanish War Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Georgia Department of the American Legion, the Georgia Department American Legion Auxiliary, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans of the World War have each committed their local Posts, Camps and Unites to assist in this. This covers 159 of the 159 counties of Georgia.

Copies of this letter are going to Col. John Thomas Taylor, Legislative Representative of the Legion, and to the National Americanism Chairman at Indianapolis.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

Kenneth R. Murrell, Commander
Atlanta Post #1
The Department of Georgia
The American Legion

National Council for prevention of war, Washington, D.C.

THE TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE IN RELATION
TO WORLD CITIZENSHIP

X-JX 1908 1

49
N5 (Excerpts from a report of the Education Committee of the League of Nations Union, London, June, 1935)

Science is international and supernational. Mathematics and science are the most obvious examples of the pure type of knowledge; knowledge which is immediately of more than national import. Yet the science of any period cannot help being influenced by the national and international structure of the time. Although it transcends national boundaries, and always tends to international importance, it may yet be used for purely nationalistic ends. The most obvious of these is war, or a particular theory of the state.

Because science can be misused and distorted, the right teaching of it is important. Its great events are part of a super-national movement, and the stressing of this should do a great deal towards correcting the almost inevitable bias towards local and nationalistic teaching in history.

The science teacher's task is to give the different great discoverers, who are dispersed among all the peoples of the world, their particular achievement and thus in the mind of his pupils to present humanity as one great whole.

The teacher would indicate to a pupil that a large body of scientific knowledge had been given us by the Greeks and would include such names as Euclid, Aristotle and Archimedes. Then he would bring knowledge down to some central figure as Leonardo da Vinci as the turning point of the Renaissance; and then he would draw a lesson of the dependence of the people one upon the other in the period which followed, pointing out, for instance, that Copernicus, the Pole, handed the torch to Galileo, an Italian, whose influence was to be found in the writings of George Harvey, an Englishman, and of Kepler, a German, and of Descartes, a Frenchman; and that all their work might be shown as concentrated in the work of Newton, an Englishman. In that kind of way it might be possible to indicate to boys and girls how this body of knowledge has a heritage of humanity. Without giving deliberate lessons in the history of science instruction could be interspersed in the older classes with the names of these historic figures, devoting two or three periods a term to discussions of actual persons. In this sort of way one might link mathematics and science with the achievements of the different nationalities and represent the world as a conversation between the great minds among the different peoples.

Interest in science binds men together in a brotherhood which is altogether independent of nationality or race. Chemistry, physics, biology, stand completely apart from place and time. It does not matter to physics and chemistry whether the facts they subsume were discovered in classical Athens, mediaeval Florence or modern Berlin. We cannot speak of German chemistry, of French physics, of English biology or Italian mathematics.

Part of the make-up of the scientist is the realisation that he belongs to a body of workers and thinkers united by their work and their outlook, united by their search for truth and their belief in the validity of their methods of seeking the truth. Here is something essentially contributing to international understanding. In the building up of the knowledge we call mathematics and science, men widely separated in place and time have given us for the first time in the world's history an opportunity for deliberate directed co-operation in the advancement of knowledge. If our pupils grow up in this spirit we can give them the chance of entering into what has always been the attitude of the great scientists.

National Council for the Prevention of War, 533-17 St., Washington, D.C.

*not a document for presentation
"Treaty, Kellogg-Briand Pact
form card*

X- JX 1908

THE PARIS PACT
(Kellogg-Briand Pact)

No 15
50

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

*

Article I

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article II

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

Signed at Paris by 15 nations, August 27, 1928.

Proclaimed at Washington July 24, 1929.

*National Council for Preservation of
" was, Washington, D.C. f*

BACKGROUND OF
ITALIAN-ETHIOPIAN SITUATION

Forward

by

X- JX 1908

Florence Brewer Boeckel

August 1, 1935

*u6 45
51*

News reports of the Italian-Ethiopian situation are little by little revealing the diplomatic complications that lie back of today's events. Knowledge of earlier developments leading up to this most recent step in the partition and subjugation of Africa is necessary for the wise determination of an American policy in the present crisis, for what is happening in Africa today is no more nor less than a continuation of pre-war and pre-League policies. If war occurs, it will not be a contest with Italy on one side and Ethiopia on the other, though that may be the surface picture at least for a time. It will be a contest with the major Powers of Europe lined up on opposing sides.

Beginning of European
Domination in Africa

European countries - Portugal, Holland, Great Britain, France, Spain - made coastal settlements in Africa in the earlier part of the last century, but the exploration and partitioning of interior parts of the continent did not begin until 1876 when, following "a geographic conference" called by Leopold of Belgium, the International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of Central Africa was founded, later changing its name to The International Association of the Congo.

Explorers for France and Belgium promptly started out, and, as they began to stake out claims, Great Britain was roused to action. In an attempt to check the French and Belgian commercial interests, Great Britain recognized the claims of

X-JX 1908

.u6N552

RECIPE FOR A WARLIKE NATION*

William G. Carr
Director, Research Division
National Education Association

1.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Council, I have been asked to speak on what the schools can do to promote international goodwill. It is said that the three chief methods of discourse are illustration, repetition, and contrast. I have decided to follow the third method. Certainly, there could be little justification before this audience of a repetition of the suggestions which have been made to you many times in the past, and which are published and readily available for consultation, on the way in which the schools can contribute to peace among the nations. Nor is it appropriate to use the method of illustration, since in so brief a time as is ours, we must center attention on basic principles rather than matters of detail. Thus, I am led to attempt a presentation of the topic by method of contrast.

I shall ask you to suppose for a few minutes that this is not the National Council for Prevention of War, meeting in the United States of America, but rather

*Address before the National Council for
Prevention of War, Oct. 17, 1935, Washington, D.C.

Gift: Div. for Study, War Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

Gift: Div. for Study, War Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

National Council, for prevention of
war, Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908

46 15 53

Form card
January 1, 1936

THE PARIS PACT
AND ITS RELATION TO SANCTIONS

Florence Brewer Boeckel

In connection with the Italian-Ethiopian conflict, the question has been raised by European statesmen, and by Americans as well, as to whether or not the United States is obligated under the Paris Pact to join with the other signatories of the Pact in taking punitive measures against any nation violating the Pact.

Main Articles of Pact

"Art.I: The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

"Art.II: The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

National Council for Prevention of War,
Washington, D.C.

Form 1

March 1, 1936.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

IV

X-JX 1908

46 N5

54

Florence Brewer Boeckel

The present relationship between Japan and the United States is unsatisfactory from the point of view of good neighbors.

What can the United States do on its part to relieve the situation?

The present major points of friction are these:

- 1) Discrimination against Japan in our immigration and citizenship laws;
- 2) Insistence upon our "rights" in China;
- 3) Attempts through high tariffs to exclude arbitrarily Japanese goods from American markets;
- 4) The threat implied in our present naval policy in the Pacific.

What measures would relieve the tension which exists in regard to these policies?

National Council for Prevention of War
Washington, D.C. *June 2d*

NATIONAL DEFENSE, FOREIGN POLICY
AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

X- JX 1903 by
Florence Brewer Boeckel

X- JX 1908

.U6N555

The Democratic Platform of 1932
called for

"a navy and an army adequate
for national defense based
on a survey of all facts
affecting the existing es-
tablishments, that the
people in time of peace may
not be burdened by an expen-
diture fast approaching one
billion dollars annually."

This plank is a recognition by a
great political party that there is
need for a decision as to what the
people of the United States want their
army and navy to be able to do and how
large these establishments need to be
in order to do it.

What is meant by national defense?

Does it mean defense of the free-
dom of the seas, that is, defense of
the trade interests of certain citizens
under any and all circumstances?

Does it mean protection of the
foreign commercial interests of certain
groups?

Does it mean fighting in Asia for
the "Open Door" in China?

*National Council for prevention of war,
"Washington, D.C."*

Trans. cd

X-JX 1908
u6 NS 56

March 15, 1936.

THE NEUTRALITY BILL

Florence Brewer Boeckel

On February 18, the neutrality bill adopted in August, 1935, was amended and extended to May 1, 1937.

The present legislation provides as follows:

1) "Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between or among two or more foreign states" he shall proclaim such fact and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export arms, ammunition or implements of war directly to such belligerent states or indirectly through neutral ports.

Such embargo shall be extended to other states as and when they become involved in such war.

2) No American vessel shall carry arms, ammunition or implements of war

As of March 15, 1936:

U6 N5

Florence Brewer Boeckel

57

Threats of renewed war in Europe and heavy increases in taxes and naval and military appropriations have revived discussion of the war debt problem.

On March 3, 1936, Senator McAdoo introduced a resolution to set up a commission of nine to meet here with representatives of the nations in default. No action was taken and the proposal was opposed by Senator Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, on the ground that for the United States to make the first move would be to indicate that it was willing to make further "compromises."

Senator Borah, while not supporting the McAdoo resolution, has recently urged continued efforts to collect the debts. As quoted in the Washington Post of March 8, 1936, he pointed out that the governments which are refusing to pay these debts are making every appropriation for another war.

On February 5, 1936, in a hearing before the Senate Munitions Committee, Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and Company, as quoted in the New York Times, said that to his mind a lump sum settlement of the debts would be "admirable" if it were made "free from

National Council for Prevention of
"war, Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908

.U6 N5

WAR DEBTS

Form cd

58

As of March 15, 1936

Florence Brewer Boeckel

Threats of renewed war in Europe and heavy increases in taxes and naval and military appropriations have revived discussion of the war debt problem.

On March 3, 1936, Senator McAdoo introduced a resolution to set up a commission of nine to meet here with representatives of the nations in default. No action was taken and the proposal was opposed by Senator Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, on the ground that for the United States to make the first move would be to indicate that it was willing to make further "compromises."

Senator Borah, while not supporting the McAdoo resolution, has recently urged continued efforts to collect the debts. As quoted in the Washington Post of March 3, 1936, he pointed out that the governments which are refusing to pay these debts are making every appropriation for another war.

On February 5, 1936, in a hearing before the Senate Munitions Committee, Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and Company, as quoted in the New York Times, said that to his mind a lump sum settlement of the debts would be "admirable" if it were made "free from

X- JX 1908

u6 N5-59

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR

532 Seventeenth Street, Northwest

Washington, D. C.

forward

May 12, 1936.

Mr. H. L. Chaillaux, Director,
National Americanism Commission,
The American Legion,
National Headquarters,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Chaillaux:

Thank you for the spirit of fairness that animates your letter of April 8 and your offer to send to your Legion Posts the "entire history" of our organization as I report it in answering your questions. I accept unreservedly your statement that "authorized Legion speakers" are not referring to our organization as communistic for while the Richland County (North Dakota) paper quoted you as saying of us "This is a communistic organization pure and simple with most of the well known Communists associated with it," I know from personal experience how often one is misquoted; and from Canton, Ohio, on March 19 came to us your point blank answer "No" to the question whether the National Council for Prevention of War is communistic. This is the more important in view of a letter that has just come to my colleague, Jeannette Rankin, from Providence, Rhode Island, from which I will quote in part without bringing the writer into it:

"We have been very much handicapped in our Peace Bond work here in Rhode Island by the opposition of the American Legion. Recently they sent one of their officers, Mr. Gordon Miller, to interview me. We have become accustomed to the propaganda that links us with Communists but Mr. Miller has made the direct statement that you are an avowed Communist and that money procured from the sale of the Bonds goes to the Communist Party treasury unless otherwise specified by the purchaser.

"Naturally I told him that I didn't believe it but he persisted in his statement and said that he had proofs which he could not produce because they were procured through spies and it would be very dangerous to divulge the source of his information.

"He insists also that Mr. Libby is a Communist, but says you are the only one of the National Council for Prevention of War who comes out in the open and admits to membership in the Communist Party, and that your work as Legislative Chairman of the Council is really Communist propaganda."

*National Council for prevention of
war, Washington, D.C.*

X- JX-19081

May 15, 1936.

.U. 15 60

DANGER SIGNALS

Threats to Democratic Government
Are Threats of War

By Florence Brewer Boeckel

Loss of freedom of speech and press - general militarization of the people - war. One step leads directly to another as the history of European dictatorships clearly shows.

Threats to free speech and to a free press, and efforts to extend military training to an increased number of American citizens have raised a danger signal in the United States. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is more than a phrase.

In the 1935 session of Congress a "Military Disaffection bill" was introduced depriving the press and the people of their Constitutional

C
O
P
Y

National Council for Jewish War
"Washington, D.C."

Formed

May 28, 1936.

X-JX 1908

UN 5 61

Major General Smedley D. Butler,
West Chester,
Pennsylvania.

Dear Friend;

I want to congratulate you on the excellent work you did during your speaking trip on the Pacific Coast. I happened to follow you there and read in the Portland, Eugene, and other papers full accounts of what you were saying. I was particularly glad that you were attacking the notion that Japan could effectively attack the United States as Mr. Hearst and Bernarr Macfadden have been assiduously teaching. In the current issue of LIBERTY there is still running a very poor propaganda serial novel apparently designed to scare LIBERTY'S readers into supporting bigger expenditures for military airplanes.

The same number, the issue of June 6, contains a page by yourself, written with the best intention in the world, I am sure, since I do not question your sincerity. Nevertheless, it is evidently based on hearsay and is quite remote from the facts in important particulars;

1. You say: "There are a hundred or more peace societies operating in America and probably several hundred minor groups." We have on our list perhaps 300 local peace councils or committees. We plan to extend this type of organization to every important city or town. It was through some of these councils that certain meetings of yours were arranged. They are essential to the development of an adequate peace movement. Their budgets, however, are negligible or non-existent. I know that your fee of \$150 was a huge risk to one of them. But there are not a hundred national peace organizations in America. The thirty-four national organizations that belong to the National Peace Conference, which is our general clearing house, include twelve women's organizations like the Y.W.C.A., the Council of Jewish Women, and the American Association of University Women, which exist for other purposes and would exist anyway. Their membership in the National Peace Conference is due only to the fact that they have committees on international relations. Similarly the Congregational Committee for Social Action and the Central Conference of American Rabbis and, for that matter, the Federal Council of Churches are not "peace societies", any more than is the Methodist Episcopal Church. Peace is one of their interests as peace is one of the interests of the war veterans to whom you allude in your article. We list twenty-seven organizations as "National Peace Organizations" but half of them are only committees and some of the others have a very small constituency.

2. You say: "Most of them with headquarters in Washington." We know of only four peace organizations with headquarters in Washington.

3. You say: "There are they getting all this money, running into millions?" We are in position to know the budgets of most of the peace organizations and our estimate is that, outside the Carnegie Foundation, which has a large endowment and operates very conservatively in several countries, peace organizations spent last year not over \$500,000. We all pay small salaries and consequently accomplish a great deal on this expenditure; but War Department officials habitually overestimate the cost of what we do.

*National Bureau for Prevention of Wars,
Washington, D.C.*

May, 1936.

Form card

FIFTY BOOKS ON PEACE QUESTIONS X-JX 1908

Compiled by Florence Brewer Boeckel

U6 N5-
62

General

Price of Peace, The, Simonds & Emeny. Harper, N.Y., 1935, \$3. A very important book. Analysis of the economic situation of the countries of Europe and Asia, leads to the conclusion that if the danger of war is to be removed, more effective methods than so far exist must be devised for the removal of those economic "inequalities which great peoples will not endure peacefully."

War Tomorrow: Will We Keep Out? Foreign Policy Association, 8 W. 40 St., N.Y., 1935, board 35¢, paper 25¢. Lessons learned in the last war and the last peace presented as the basis of a policy for keeping out of war.

Road to War, America 1914-1917, Walter Millis. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1935, \$3. A brilliant argument, based on the events leading up to the World War, for the enactment of legislation in peace time which will enable this government to control the people who seek to make money out of other people's wars and thereby involve this country in those wars.

Wars His Idiot, H. M. Tomlinson. Harper, N.Y., 1935, \$2.50. Stirring plea for the preservation of the real values of life, and for their protection against war.

Peace With Honour, A. A. Milne. Dutton, N.Y., 1936, \$1. A book which punctures with wit and satire the old military claims and pretences which are constantly paraded as arguments.

Text of letter to Governor Alfred M. Landon from Frederick J. Libby, director of the National Council for Prevention of War.

X-JX 1908

June 18, 1936

My dear Governor Landon:

Criticisms and comments regarding the foreign relations plank in the Republican platform which have come to us from various parts of the country led our Executive Board at its meeting yesterday to instruct me to write directly to you about it.

There is general alarm throughout the peace movement as to the line of thought that seems to be animating the policies of your party. The peace organizations may appear to you to have been of little weight politically as yet, but there can be no question in your mind, I am sure, nor in the mind of any other political leader, that the people of this country want more than anything else protection against war.

The time has gone by in this field as in the realm of farm relief or labor legislation when mere emotional expression of interest can be convincing to voters. Thoughtful analysis of your platform reveals no indication that the Republican party has given any serious thought to the problem of peace, let alone worked out a consistent program for achieving it. It is unfortunate that our honored vice-chairman, William Allen White, was not the framer of your foreign relations plank rather than Senator Borah. As a matter of fact, the peace issue is an interest common to all liberal groups and not merely to so-called peace organizations like ourselves. The farmers, organized labor, the women's organizations, and above all the church people and the young folks recognize increasingly that failure to prevent war would nullify all efforts at economic recovery, stabilization of currency, or the maintenance of the democratic institutions in our country.

You took pains in your dramatic telegram to the convention to correct certain shortcomings of your platform. Will you not seize the earliest possible opportunity as

SIX PEACE PLANKS

X-77 1008

- AND WHY

46N5

64

National Council for
Prevention of War,

Washington, D. C. Form card

June, 1936.

If there is war no party promises
can be kept - Neither labor planks,
farm programs, or social security legis-
lation can be carried out - Therefore,
if a party program does not mean peace,
it does not mean anything - Judge plat-
forms and candidates according to their
stand on the following six peace planks -

AND VOTE ACCORDINGLY!

SIX PEACE PLANKS

Plank

6. WATCHFUL MAINTENANCE OF THE CONSTITU-
TIONAL GUARANTEES OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH,
PRESS AND ASSEMBLY. (over)

Plank

5. NATIONALIZATION OF THE MUNITIONS INDUSTRY
AND TAXING THE PROFITS OUT OF WAR. (see above)

Plank

4. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE SETTLEMENT OF
DISPUTES BY PEACEFUL MEANS IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE PRINCIPLES OF THE KELLOGG PACT. (see above)

Plank

3. STRONGER NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION IN-
CLUDING EMBARGOS ON BASIC WAR
MATERIALS. (see above)

2. EASING OF INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS THROUGH
RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS AND STABIL-
IZATION OF CURRENCIES. (see above)

Gen. Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

Plank

1. NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY BASED ON DEFENSE
OF OUR SOIL FROM INVASION, NOT OF OUR
INTERESTS ABROAD. (see above)

July 28, 1936. 65

1908

DO HIGH TARIFFS HELP THE FARMER*

by

Miriam Levering

Farmers often argue that a high tariff is necessary to keep out farm products which compete with their own. Farmers' organizations have opposed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements because they allow beef, dairy cattle and other products to enter the United States. This increase of competitive imports, they claim, is damaging to the farmers.

If this is so, why has the income of farmers been highest when agricultural imports were highest, and lowest when imports were lowest?

This is what the figures show:

	<u>Farm Income</u>	<u>Competitive Agricultural Imports</u>
1929	11,941,000,000	1,017,000,000
1932	5,337,000,000	256,000,000
1935	8,110,000,000	623,000,000

In 1926-28, when competitive imports were far higher than they are now, only

*Information based on "The Significance of Agricultural Imports," a letter to Senator Murphy from Sec. Wallace, prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A.

U6 N5 66
Extract from Geneva Special Studies, Vol. VII, No. 5, July 1936 -
"The International Distribution of Raw Materials," by John C. de Wilde.

"The United States undoubtedly has within its borders the largest and most adequate supply of raw materials. It produces a surplus of coal and is practically self-sufficient in iron ore. Its production of petroleum, copper, sulphur, cotton, zinc, phosphates and vegetable oils exceeds domestic demand. In lead and mica it is almost self-contained. It does need, however, considerable imports of nitrates, bauxite and wool, and is even more largely dependent on foreign supplies for tungsten, potash and mercury. Rubber, manganese, nickel, chromium, antimony, and tin are entirely or almost entirely lacking. Normally the United States produces more than enough food.

"The Soviet Union is also well supplied with essentials. It needs to import no iron ore or coal and produces a surplus of petroleum, manganese and chromium. Supplies of sulphur, cotton, wool, phosphates and mercury are nearly adequate. Considerable quantities of copper, lead, bauxite, zinc and potash must be procured from abroad, and an almost total deficiency exists with respect to rubber, nickel, tungsten, antimony and tin....Like the United States, the Soviet Union possesses a more than adequate domestic food supply.

"...The British Empire as a whole, including the Dominions, is rich in natural resources. It produces enough iron and zinc to satisfy its own requirements and has a surplus of coal, rubber, manganese, lead, tin, nickel, chromium, wool, graphite and mica. Its output of petroleum, copper, sulphur nitrates, cotton and tungsten is not adequate, however, and it is almost entirely dependent on foreign supplies for mercury, antimony and potash. The production of the Dominions enables the Empire to be approximately self-sufficient in food.

"France is much less adequately supplied with raw materials, even when its extensive colonies are taken into consideration. It has a surplus of iron ore and bauxite but lacks a sufficient supply of coal. Its colonies contribute chromium, nickel, graphite, and vegetable oils in excess of its needs. These leave it still with large or total deficiencies in petroleum, copper, rubber, sulphur, zinc, lead, tin, mercury, tungsten and mica. With respect to food France is about self-contained.

"Germany lacks sufficient supplies of every mineral except coal and potash. It can cover a little more than half its domestic requirements of zinc, but produces only small and far from adequate quantities of iron ore, copper, lead, sulphur, wool and bauxite, rubber, manganese, nickel, chromium, tungsten, antimony, tin, mercury and mica. Domestic food supplies are also insufficient, imports of oils and fats being particularly necessary.

"Italy has almost no coal and very little iron, the most basic minerals, and is thus compelled to import a considerable part of its iron and steel, and machinery. The only minerals of which it has an export surplus are sulphur, mercury and zinc. It also possesses a more than adequate supply of silk, hemp and vegetable oils. It does not produce enough lead, zinc and antimony and for the remaining raw materials is almost wholly dependent on foreign countries. Even its food supply is insufficient, since it must import much meat and fish.

"Japan and its possessions occupy only a slightly more favorable position than Italy. Its coal production suffices, but even with the addition of Manchukuo the supply of iron ore is inadequate. Like Italy, it must therefore import iron, steel and machinery. Japan possesses enough sulphur, mica, chromium and tungsten and is nearly self-sufficient in copper. For petroleum, however, and all the other raw materials it must rely almost entirely on imports. Nor is it completely independent of foreign foods."

X-JX 1908

116 N5 67

December 1, 1936

NATIONALIZATION OF THE MUNITION INDUSTRY

The private manufacture of munitions was proved in the Senate investigation of the munition industry to be an obstacle to the effort of the peoples of the world to abolish war. - It was further proved that it greatly increased the cost to taxpayers of any program for national defense.

Testimony before the Nye Committee proved that private manufacturers -

Stimulated an armament race by selling to one country, then by citing its purchase rousing the fears of other countries and persuading them, in turn, to purchase arms:

Opposed the efforts of Congress to check warfare by embargoes on arms;

Sought, through propaganda and lobbying, to interfere with the success of international disarmament conferences;

Maintained lobbyists to influence congressional appropriations;

Weakened America's relative defense strength by building factories abroad in order to take advantage of a cheaper labor market.

National Council for Prevention of War, 7
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

(OVER)

Form card

X-JX 1908

68
U6 N5

STABILIZATION OF CURRENCIES

Dec. 1, 1936

By Florence Brewer Bockel

World trade today is often a three-cornered trade carried on across long distances and many of the goods exchanged have to be ordered far in advance.

To carry on such trade successfully, it is necessary to have a common standard in terms of which the money of the different countries can be expressed, and there must be reasonable certainty that the value of money and the prices of goods will not be seriously changed between the time of order, delivery and payment.

How the Gold Standard Worked

General acceptance of the gold standard, during the nineteenth century, provided these conditions. All the large countries except India and China based their currencies on gold.

The gold standard worked automatically in such a way that there tended to be a sufficient amount of gold in the possession of each government to provide backing for its currency, that is, to meet any probable demands for payment in gold, and also in such a way that the relationship of the prices of goods in different countries remained practically the same. This was true because of the

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

646: Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct 9, 1941

X-JX 1908

December 1, 1936.

U6

N5 69

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Nations today are interdependent.

On this fact all international relations must be based if they are to be sound.

No nation acting alone can, today, provide conditions of life necessary to the welfare of its people. The problems of the world are common problems, calling for joint action which precludes war, either actual or economic.

History shows that war has been eliminated within those groups that recognize the need for cooperation in the solution of common problems.

The necessity for cooperative action has been faced and the difficulties of meeting it overcome in such undertakings as the International Postal Union and International health regulations. The preservation of modern civilization depends upon the development of cooperative processes in all fields of international life.

The alternative to cooperation in the solution of world problems is war.

The United States in its own federal government of 48 states set an example in the field of political cooperation.

National Council for Prevention of War, 51

" 532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

(OVER)

John card

X-JX 1908

U6N5 70

December 1, 1936.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Nations today are interdependent.

On this fact all international relations must be based if they are to be sound.

No nation acting alone can, today, provide conditions of life necessary to the welfare of its people. The problems of the world are common problems, calling for joint action, which precludes war, either actual or economic.

History shows that war has been eliminated within those groups that recognize the need for cooperation in the solution of common problems.

The necessity for cooperative action has been faced and the difficulties of meeting it overcome in such undertakings as the International Postal Union and International health regulations. The preservation of modern civilization depends upon the development of cooperative processes in all fields of international life.

The alternative to cooperation in the solution of world problems is war.

The United States in its own federal government of 48 states set an example in the field of political cooperation.

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

(OVER)

December 1, 1936

NATIONALIZATION OF THE MUNITION INDUSTRY

The private manufacture of munitions was proved in the Senate investigation of the munition industry to be an obstacle to the effort of the peoples of the world to abolish war. - It was further proved that it greatly increased the cost to taxpayers of any program for national defense.

Testimony before the Nye Committee proved that private manufacturers -

Stimulated an armament race by selling to one country, then by citing its purchase rousing the fears of other countries and persuading them, in turn, to purchase arms.

Opposed the efforts of Congress to check warfare by embargoes on arms;

Sought, through propaganda and lobbying, to interfere with the success of international disarmament conferences;

Maintained lobbyists to influence congressional appropriations;

Weakened America's relative defense strength by building factories abroad in order to take advantage of a cheaper labor market.

National Council for Prevention of War, 7

533-17th St., Washington, D.C.

(OVER)

form card

X-JX 1908
· U6N5 72

December 1, 1936.

SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Shotwell, James T., ON THE RIM OF THE ABYSS.
Macmillan, N.Y., 1936, \$3.

Buxton, Charles Roden, THE ALTERNATIVE TO
WAR. Allen & Unwin, London, 1936, 4s.6d.

Hudson, Manley O., PROGRESS IN INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION. Stanford Univ. Press,
1932, \$1.50.

Cooper, Russell M., AMERICAN CONSULTATION IN
WORLD AFFAIRS. Macmillan, N.Y., 1934,
\$3.50.

Miller, Jr., Spencer, Edited by, WHAT THE
I.L.O. MEANS TO AMERICA. Columbia
University Press, N.Y., 1936, \$1.50.

Muir, Ramsay, THE INTERDEPENDENT WORLD AND
ITS PROBLEMS. Houghton Mifflin, Boston,
1933, \$1.75.

Cole, Fay Cooper, THE LONG ROAD FROM SAVAGERY
TO CIVILIZATION. Century, N.Y., 1933,
\$1.

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

*National Council for Prevention of War,
Washington, D.C.* Form 21

ACCESS TO RAW MATERIALS

X-JX 1908

Florence Brewer Boeckel

. U6N5

73

The Italian-Ethiopian dispute has had one constructive result which may mark the turning point toward the maintenance of world peace. It has compelled the world to face the fact that nations will fight if they believe they are being deprived by other nations of their fair share in the earth's resources.

Whatever else may need to be done to prevent war, it is certain that war cannot be prevented unless a way is found to satisfy the vital economic needs of all peoples.

Problem Critical

The problem has become so critical that it threatens world war because of these facts:

Originally the nations in which modern industries developed were those which possessed the necessary raw materials. Today, practically all nations are manufacturing nations and the support of their people depends upon keeping their industries going. Those which do not possess raw materials must import them, and in order to have the money to buy them they must sell their own products in foreign markets.

*7. National Council for Prevention of War,
Washington, D.C. Form ed*

PEACE IN THE PACIFIC

X-JX 1909

Florence Brewer Boeckel

*U6 N5
74*

In Asia, as well as in Europe, there is war and threat of war because of the dissatisfaction of certain powers with their present economic resources and with the fact that through arbitrary limitation of their military strength and colonial possessions they have been reduced to a position of inferiority. In Asia, Japan, in Europe, Germany and Italy, regard war as preferable to a continuation of the present situation.

So far as the situation in Europe is concerned, the people of the United States recognize that the present conflict of interests can be settled only by fundamental changes in economic and military policies, and are clearly determined to have nothing to do with an effort to settle these conflicts by war or war-like measures.

As to the situation in Asia, our policy is still in doubt. It is high time that it should be as clearly defined as is our policy in regard to Europe.

Interests which profit by building up war scares would not dare to talk to the American people of the inevitability of their fighting another war in Europe. But they are taking advantage of the opportunity created by lack of a determined

X-JX 1908

.u. N5 75

January 1, 1937.

NATIONALIZATION OF THE MUNITIONS INDUSTRY

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

* * *

Table of Contents

Public Demand
Action of Governments
Possible Savings
Dangers in Private Manufacture
Objections and Answers

* * *

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1937
THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED
IN ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢

* * *

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

form card

U.S. Gov. Printing Office: War Time Edition, Oct. 9, 1937.

X-JX 1908

46NS 76

January 1, 1937.

NATIONALIZATION OF THE MUNITIONS INDUSTRY

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

* * * *

Table of Contents

Public Demand
Action of Governments
Possible Savings
Dangers in Private Manufacture
Objections and Answers

* * *

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1937

THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED
IN ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢

* * *

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

GHT: Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 2, 1941

X- JX 1908

.u6 N5 77

January 1, 1937.

THE UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY POLICY

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

* * *

Table of Contents

Entanglement in World War
Demand for Change in Policy
Neutrality Laws - What Is Needed?
Question of Civil War
Only Mandatory Law Meets Need
War-making Power Belongs to Congress
The Supreme Court Decision
American Neutrality and World Peace

*
* * *
*

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1937

THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED
IN ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢

GHT: Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 2, 1941

* * *

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

form card

X-JX 1908

U6 N5 78

January 1, 1937

WHAT IS OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

The Navy's Policy
Conflict with Congressional Policies
Bill for Definition of Policy by Congress
Bill for a National Defense Department
Far Eastern Situation
Question of the Philippines
Pressure for Big Navy
Pressure for Army Increases
Prompt Action Needed

* * *

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1937
THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED
IN ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢

*

*

National Council for Prevention of War,
" 532-17th St., Washington, D.C."

form card

NEUTRALITY - WHAT KIND?

X- JX 1908 79

U6 N5

By
Honorable Bennett Champ Clark
United States Senator
(Democrat, Missouri)

January 12, 1937

No question can possibly be of greater concern to the American people as a whole than the question of the establishment of a permanent neutrality policy designed to keep us out of foreign wars with which we have no concern.

It is a fact lamentable but definite, tragic in its implications, so certain that he who runs may read, that the post-war era has come to an end and that the world is once again wallowing in a pre-war era -- that precarious condition where jealousies and hatreds between nations have been fanned to such a pitch, where international suspicion has been so acutely aroused, where excessive competition in armaments on every side has so set the hair trigger of calamity that the bad temper of a dictator, the ineptness of a diplomat, the crime of a fanatic may at any moment loose irremediable disaster upon the world.

I do not wish to be an alarmist but it is not necessary to be one to recognize the threats of war in other portions of the world which make the danger of far-flung combat more imminent than it was at this season of the year 1914. Who of us that remember back to that tragic autumn will ever forget the shock with which we learned that hostilities on a major scale so long prepared for had actually begun? Who would assert that the skies are not now much more threatening than they were in January, 1914?

I have not time in this brief period to assess the blame for past mistakes or even to lament the sacrifice of some of the flower of our youth in the last war. The question tonight is not how we might have kept out of the last war but how we may keep out of the next, how we may keep your boys and my boys from being sacrificed in quarrels which do not concern us. We are confronted not by theory but by the hard practical question of just how we propose to avoid being dragged into another general war if one comes.

Let me say that I make no pretension to knowing of a policy which can provide an absolute and infallible guarantee against involvement in war. There is none, certainly none which can be written into law or enacted as legislation. The only way to surely prevent our involvement in another war is to prevent that war from breaking out. But if nations insist on preparing for armed conflict and that conflict comes, then I insist that we

Y. J. 1908

WNS

80

PRESS INFORMATION

From The

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR
Washington, D. C.

January 30, 1937

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION - MAIN POINTS AT ISSUE

(Suggested for setting in 2 col.)

Objects To Be Achieved

1. To protect this country against recognized dangers of entanglement in foreign wars.
2. To throw the influence of this country on the side of preventing war anywhere,
3. To keep the war-making power in the hands of Congress.

Types of Legislation Proposed

Two types of law were urged. Members of Congress demanded mandatory legislation, that is, a law to make certain embargoes automatic and to make all embargoes apply to all belligerents.

The Administration sought to obtain a discretionary law to give the President power to decide when embargoes are to be applied, and if applied, whether they shall be against both sides or only one side in a conflict.

The Present Law

The present law, enacted in response to strong public demand, is mandatory as far as it goes. Its main provisions cover embargoes against all belligerents on munitions and on loans and credits, and prohibition of travel by American citizens on the ships of belligerent nations.

World War experience proved that if we are to avoid the dangers of entanglement, the law must also provide that American ships and American citizens must be prohibited from entering war zones or that the government must not be looked to for protection of lives or property of citizens risked by entrance into war zones. Action on this point could, of course, make no distinction as between belligerents.

Both sides agree that there should be power to control war materials other than munitions. What materials are to be embargoed must be left to the President to decide, since what the essential materials are will depend upon what countries are involved. Supporters of mandatory legislation hold that whatever materials are to be embargoed must be embargoed against both sides. It is possible that prohibition of loans and credits and prohibition of American ships entering war zones, which would amount to the establishment of a cash and carry policy, would protect this country against the most dangerous features of war trade, including a war-time boom.

The neutrality law must also be made to apply to civil wars, when the President determines that such conflicts endanger the peace of the United States.

X-JX 1908 81

February 1, 1937

U6 N5

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

For a century before the World War, the interests of the people of different nations had steadily become more closely interwoven. The war, itself, showed how close the interdependence of nations was and exactly what happened when modern channels of trade and communication were broken down.

At the end of the war, there was general recognition of the fact that some form of world organization was necessary. It was necessary for two reasons: to make it possible for governments to cooperate in promoting the interests of their own citizens through activities which no one of them could undertake alone, and to prevent war.

When the Peace Conference met, the representatives of several governments proposed plans for a League of Nations. The plan agreed upon, because of the insistence of Woodrow Wilson, was adopted as a part of the Peace Treaty.

The first sentence of the constitution, or Covenant, of the League of Nations declares its purpose to be "to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security."

The First Days of the League

To form an organization which should represent all the peoples of the world was one of the most difficult problems ever undertaken by statesmen. The following account of the first days of the League, as told by Raymond B. Fosdick, who was the American member of a small committee chosen to set

National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED FOR THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR
OCT 2 1937

Formed and

February 1, 1937

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

X- JX 1908

U6N5-82

For a century before the World War, the interests of the people of different nations had steadily become more closely interwoven. The war, itself, showed how close the interdependence of nations was and exactly what happened when modern channels of trade and communication were broken down.

At the end of the war, there was general recognition of the fact that some form of world organization was necessary. It was necessary for two reasons: to make it possible for governments to cooperate in promoting the interests of their own citizens through activities which no one of them could undertake alone, and to prevent war.

When the Peace Conference met, the representatives of several governments proposed plans for a League of Nations. The plan agreed upon, because of the insistence of Woodrow Wilson, was adopted as a part of the Peace Treaty.

The first sentence of the constitution, or Covenant, of the League of Nations declares its purpose to be "to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security."

The First Days of the League

To form an organization which should represent all the peoples of the world was one of the most difficult problems ever undertaken by statesmen. The following account of the first days of the League, as told by Raymond B. Fosdick, who was the American member of a small committee chosen to set

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

(For Div. for Study, War Time Comm. (Sept. 6, 1914).
formed

form card
(Figures from 1938 Budget) Feb. 1, 1937 83

COST OF ARMY AND NAVY X-JX 1908
FISCAL YEAR 1938 , U6N5
(June 30, 1937 - June 30, 1938)

INCREASE IN NATIONAL DEFENSE EXPENDITURES

Regular

1934	\$479,694,307
1935	533,597,243
1936	704,439,126
1937 (estimated)	887,881,080
1938 (estimated)	980,763,000

Emergency

1934	\$ 60,664,000
1935	176,337,000
1936	156,674,641
1937	76,966,800
1938	10,835,000

Total 1938 expenditures(est'd.) \$991,598,000

(NOTE: The Navy further reports a "large balance" due to delay in construction available for expenditure in 1938.)

WAR EXPENDITURES 1938

National Defense	\$991,598,000
Pensions	577,524,000
Interest on Public Debt* . . .	430,000,000
Total, equal to almost one-	\$1,999,122,000
third of total estimated	
budget for 1938, which is	
\$6,157,999,254.	

*Before the depression, the national debt, due practically entirely to war, was half what it is following relief expenditures. One-half the present interest on the debt can therefore be regarded as a war cost.

Feb. 1, 1937.

A BILLION DOLLARS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST WAR

NOTHING FOR PROTECTION AGAINST FLOODS X-JX 1908

Compare a billion dollars a year for military defense against some possible foreign enemy separated from us by the width of an ocean, with amounts - if any - spent for protection against immediate dangers.

U.S. N5
84

For defense
against floods

In 1936, Congress authorized an expenditure of \$592,000,000 for 200 flood control projects in 40 states, but, unwilling to add to the tax burden, made no appropriation. Little therefore, was done to prevent the flood disaster of 1937, this in spite of the fact that the danger was known. In 60 years, there have been 55 Ohio River floods, yet only one of its 60 tributaries is safeguarded.

Estimated Appropriations 1938

For protection
against disease

Public Health Service \$20,753,140

For protection
of children

Children's Bureau \$8,975,000

For protection of peaceful
relations with other nations

Department of State \$15,314,968

X-JX 1908

.UGNS

85

REVIEW OF THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON THE
FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(The National City Bank of New York Report
of February, 1937.)

We give herewith the figures for total revenues and expenditures in each fiscal year (ended June 30) from 1914 to 1936, and for the gross Federal debt at the end of each year. The years are spaced into four periods: the first covering the three years before the United States entered the War; the second, the years from our entrance to the peak of the war-boom activity in 1920, when the collapse began; the third, the post-war boom from 1923 to 1929; the fourth, the depression years to the fiscal year 1936; together with the official estimates for the present incomplete year and the fiscal year 1938.

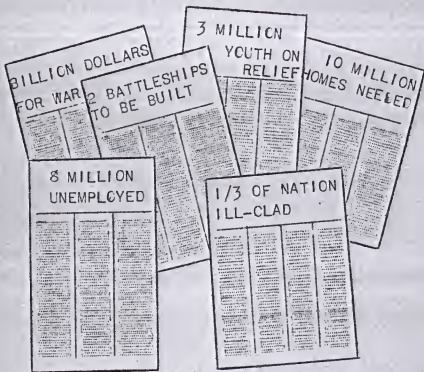
National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

Formed

X-JX 1908

16Ns-86

ARMAMENTS



VS.

SOCIAL SECURITY

MARCH 15, 1937

LABOR DEPARTMENT
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR,
532 Seventeenth St., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Warren D. Mullin
Labor Secretary

Form card

Jo Seminaris
Assistant

Gift. Mr. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

X- JX 1908

u6 N5 87

March, 1937.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS
ESSENTIAL TO PEACE

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

*

*

Table of Contents

Freedom of Speech
Military Disaffection Bill
State Criminal Syndicalism Laws
Freedom of the Press
The Hill-Sheppard Bill
NRA Codes
Minnesota Gag Law
Academic Freedom
Teachers Cath Bills
Report of Commission on Social
Studies
The "Red Rider"
Military Training Vs. Democratic Education
Growth of Military Training
Opposition to Compulsory Military
Training Courses

* *

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1937

THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED :
IN ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢

* *

National Council for Prevention of War, 71.
532-17th St., (Washington, D.C.)

1, 1: Div. for Study, War Time Comm. Oct. 1941

Form card

X-JX 1908

U6N5 88

March, 1937.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

*

*

Table of Contents

Economic Cooperation
International Labour Organisation
Textile Conference
Trade Agreements
League Committee on Raw Materials
Inter-American Cooperation for Peace

*

*

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1937

THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED
IN ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢

*

*

*

National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

Form card

X-JX 1908
· U6N5 89

March, 1937.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

*
*

Table of Contents

Economic Cooperation
International Labour Organisation
Textile Conference
Trade Agreements
League Committee on Raw Materials
Inter-American Cooperation for Peace

*
*

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1937

THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED
IN ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢

*
*
*

National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

Form card

March, 1937.

X-JX 1908

26 N590

ARITHMETIC EXAMPLES

Prepared by Helen M. Shope

Multiplication and Division

1. The Great War cost \$400,000,000,000. With one-half of this money how many families could have been given a \$2500.00 house with \$1000.00 worth of furniture on 5 acres of land at \$100.00 an acre?
2. With the other half of the amount in the above example how many cities could have been given a \$10,000,000 library and a \$15,000,000 university?
3. A 10,000 ton cruiser costs \$8,196,000. Its life is estimated at 17 years. Its annual cost of upkeep is \$1,247,000. How much does the upkeep of a cruiser cost the nation during its lifetime?
4. A student's estimated living expenses in college average \$400.00 a year. The cost of the cruiser in example 3 would pay the living expenses for one year of how many students?
5. During army manoeuvres it costs \$66.08 per hour to keep an observation plane in the air and \$144.59 to keep a bomber in the air. If the manoeuvres include 50 hours of flying, how much will the expense be for 25 of each type of plane?

Long Division

1. A bombing plane (built in 1933) cost \$54,762. How much would 25 of these cost? In 1934 the average cost of education for one public school child in a city of 10,000 inhabitants was \$66.88 for one year. How many children could be educated for one year for the price of these 25 planes?
2. The estimated cost of an up-to-date apartment house for workers to be built in Philadelphia by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers with the help of a government loan is \$1,153,607. With the \$913,000,000 appropriated for the army and navy in 1937, how many such apartment houses could be built?
3. The apartment houses in example 2 each has 284 apartments. How many apartments would there be in the answer to example 2?
4. The cruiser Tuscaloosa (built in 1933) cost \$10,500,000. If the average tuition of a student in college per year is \$250.00, how many students could receive one year's tuition for the cost of this cruiser?

Interest

1. It is estimated that the new battleships will cost \$51,000,000. In 1935, Philadelphia spent \$704,104 for its public libraries. The interest at 5% for one year on the cost of one battleship would support the libraries of Philadelphia for how long?

National Council for Prevention of War, 532-17th Street, Washington, D.C.

National Council for Prevention of War,
Washington, D. C.
February 24, 1937.

ARGUMENTS FOR MANDATORY NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION

X-JX 1908

126 N592

Answers to Objections
by
Florence Brewer Boeckel

A revision of the neutrality policy of the United States was undertaken in a desire to protect this country against recognized dangers of entanglement in foreign wars and in response to the urgent demand of the American people that war be abolished.

Proposals for legislation must be considered from the point of view of whether or not they further the demand of the American people -

1. To have war abolished;
2. To be protected against wars that may arise;
3. To keep the war-making power as closely as possible in the hands of the people (a desire clearly attested by various measures recently introduced in Congress, in response to popular demand, for war referendums, prohibition of conscription for foreign service, etc.).

The question also arises as to whether the cost of achieving these ends is greater than the American people will be willing to pay.

WILL MANDATORY NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION PREVENT WAR?

There is good reason to believe that it will.

In a situation such as exists in the world today, where one group feels itself oppressed by another, there are only two possible ways out. Either those more favorably placed will make concessions or those less favorably placed will wage war. Even the most powerful nations, if they cannot look to this country as a base of supplies, will be more hesitant to engage in conflict and the more ready to make concessions. That concessions will prevent war cannot be proved, but past experience has proved that the threat of overwhelming force will not prevent it. That policy, which is sought under discretionary neutrality legislation

X-JX 1908

u6 N5 92

BOARD OF EDUCATION, BUFFALO, N.Y.

READING--Eighth Grade B and A

Thursday, June 10, 1937

9:15 A.M. to 12:15 P.M.

1. Read the following selection; then do as directed:

Western civilization was very nearly wrecked by the Great War--and it is very doubtful whether it can withstand another. Some workable plan must be found by which the nations of the world can settle their troubles without going to war. Today the interdependence, the interlocking of nations commercially is so general and so intricate that nations can hardly "fight it out" as they did in former times without involving most, if not all of the world. Furthermore knowledge of high explosives and deadly gases has so increased and the use of aircraft has become so general that the destruction of whole cities could now be accomplished more easily than the destruction of Belgian and French villages was accomplished during the Great War. If our civilization is to remain a fact instead of a memory like that of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, a substitute for war must be found before we are plunged into ruin. War is expensive, costing untold loss of life, property, and money. Settling disputes by wars makes costly preparation for war necessary. Suffering is inflicted on innocent women and children. The burden is always carried by those who have little to do with causing war. Very little is settled by war and the same results could be accomplished without it. In destroying the best manhood, the coming leaders, statesmen, artists, poets, musicians, and scientists of the nations engaged, it gives civilization a set back from which it takes years to recover. It leaves in its wake a period of lawlessness, crime, and depression. There are no good arguments which can be used among thinking people in behalf of war. The problem of guaranteeing permanent peace is worthy of the best thought of our greatest statesmen.

Despite the lesson of the Great War, the storm clouds of impending war are gathering over Europe. On all sides the race is in progress for supremacy in the air, on the land, and on the sea. Armament plants are working full speed. Aircraft manufacturers are burdened with orders. Gas mask factories are increasing their capacity. Naval yards are employing more men than ever.

While Europe is preparing for war, the United States is marshaling its forces for peace. Three plans have been proposed to Congress in order to maintain the neutrality of our country. Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, sponsor of the first of these measures, proposed that at the outbreak of war, the President shall forbid anyone in the United States to sell or ship arms, ammunition, or any war materials to any of the warring countries. The President would be permitted to make other rulings, too. He would have the power to forbid shipments of anything--wheat, cotton, copper--on American ships and would also be able to prohibit Americans to lend money to the countries at war, or to travel on any ships owned by the belligerents. These rulings might also be applied to a civil war. A second plan has been proposed by Senators Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, Homer T. Bone of Washington, and Arthur H. Vandenburg--two Democrats and two

*National Association for Prevention of
War, Washington, D.C.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908
U6 N5
93

The National Education Association, at its annual convention on July 1, 1937, adopted the following resolutions on world peace:

"In furtherance of its adopted policy of opposition to war as a method of settling international disputes, the National Education Association advocates the following as possible means for maintaining peace in the world:

"a. Education for peace including the truth about the causes of war and the means of alleviating such causes.

"b. The teaching of war aims and the extent to which these have been attained through warfare.

"c. Nationalization of the war munitions industry to take the profits out of war and the preparations for war.

"d. An amendment to the Constitution to legalize a universal draft act in case of war that would automatically draft the material and industrial resources of the country for the successful prosecution of the war."

- - - -

Extract from Platform adopted by the NEA in 1937:

"To establish through education closer relationship of people, the Association advocates:

".....World Education Associations that will encourage systematic interchange of professional knowledge, visits, and conferences.

"Teaching children the truth about war, its costs in human life and ideals and in material wealth; the values of peace; and the need of international cooperation by such means as courts of arbitration.

"The teaching of history in such a manner that, while at all times presenting accurate statements of fact, it will emphasize the virtues and achievements of all nations and increase international good will."

Washington, D.C.
Form card

X-JX 1908

NEUTRALITY AND THE FAR EAST

U6N594

Radio Interview of Hon. Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota on Columbia Broadcasting System, Friday, August 20, 1937.

MR. TROUT: Senator Nye, you have publicly stated that you feel the neutrality law should be applied in the Far Eastern situation. Certain reasons and arguments have been offered for not applying it -- for instance, that it would favor Japan. I should like very much to hear what you have to say on this point.

SENATOR NYE: I can see no ground for holding that the law would favor Japan; but before I go into that, I should like to state very definitely that the purpose of the neutrality legislation was to keep this country out of war. The question of whether its application in any given instance would work to the greater disadvantage of one belligerent or another has nothing to do with this main purpose. By adopting a policy in advance and doing everything possible to make its application automatic Congress protected the Government against any charges of unfriendliness in putting the law into effect.

As a matter of fact, the application of the law to China and Japan would make the position of those countries more nearly equal. China can, at any moment that Japan wishes to establish a blockade, be cut off from munitions and all other supplies. The neutrality law would at least prevent Japan from getting munitions in this country, and by prohibiting loans will make it more difficult for her to obtain war materials.

MR. TROUT: It has also been suggested -- although the idea seems to me to contradict the earlier argument -- that Japan would regard enforcement of the neutrality law as an unfriendly act. Do you see anything in this suggestion?

SENATOR NYE: I have just said there can be no charge of unfriendliness in regard to a policy adopted in advance if it is automatically applied. The longer the delay in its application, the more open this Government is to the charge that it is attempting to weight the scales one way or another.

MR. TROUT: I noticed in the press this morning that correspondents who have been in touch with the State Department feel that that Department's reason for hesitating to apply neutrality to the Far East is that we are committed by old agreements to do our part in preventing any alteration of the status or privileges of foreigners in China. Do you think Senator, this position can be justified?

SENATOR NYE: I emphatically do not. It indicates to my mind a real danger that the State Department has not fully grasped the fact that Congress intended when it passed the neutrality law to bring about what policy changes were necessary to protect the American people against foreign wars. I earnestly believe that any government which fails to make protection of the American people against foreign war the determining purpose in all its policies will find retribution at the hands of the people.

National Council for Prevention
of War, Washington, D. C.

August 1937

forward
X-JX 1908

U6 NS
95

THE LUDLOW AMENDMENT
FOR A FOREIGN WAR REFERENDUM

Florence Brewer Boeckel

An amendment to the Constitution has been introduced in Congress by Representative Ludlow of Indiana to give the American people power to decide, except in the case of invasion, whether this country shall or shall not go to war. It in no way affects actual defense of the country.

This amendment is of vital importance from the point of view not only of peace but of democracy and is in direct line with the purposes of the Constitution.

When the Constitution was being drafted the question of how to keep the war-making power in the hands of the people was vigorously discussed.

The Constitution made two unique provisions designed to control the war-making power and the growth of militarism. It gave Congress, not the President, power to declare war and to make rules "for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." Further, it gave the people a check on Congress, so far as the development of an army was concerned, by providing that no appropriation of money for the support of the army should be "for a longer term than two years."

Commenting on these Constitutional provisions, Jefferson wrote Madison:

1788: *Mv. for Study, War Time Comm.* Oct. 9, 1941

National Council for Prevention
of War, Washington, D. C.

August 1937

from card

THE LUDLOW AMENDMENT
FOR A FOREIGN WAR REFERENDUM

X-JX 1908

.u6N5

Florence Brewer Boeckel

96

An amendment to the Constitution has been introduced in Congress by Representative Ludlow of Indiana to give the American people power to decide, except in the case of invasion, whether this country shall or shall not go to war. It in no way affects actual defense of the country.

This amendment is of vital importance from the point of view not only of peace but of democracy and is in direct line with the purposes of the Constitution.

When the Constitution was being drafted the question of how to keep the war-making power in the hands of the people was vigorously discussed.

The Constitution made two unique provisions designed to control the war-making power and the growth of militarism. It gave Congress, not the President, power to declare war and to make rules "for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." Further, it gave the people a check on Congress, so far as the development of an army was concerned, by providing that no appropriation of money for the support of the army should be "for a longer term than two years."

Commenting on these Constitutional provisions, Jefferson wrote Madison:

From Gilbert Stinger
National Council for Prevention of War,
532 - 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone: DI 8010
September 11, 1937

RELEASE MONDAY PAPERS
SEPTEMBER 13

X-JX 1908

U6NS 97

GP - Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 2, 1941

Washington -- Telegrams from senators and congressmen representing far western, middle western, southern and eastern states were received today by the six organizations campaigning for application of neutrality and withdrawal from the Far East. The telegrams emphasize the intent of Congress in passing the law that it should apply to all nations and not depend upon a declaration of war but go into effect when a state of war exists. The messages also urge the importance of stopping shipments of arms and adoption of a policy that Americans remaining in China do so at their own risk. The messages follow.

Senator Homer T. Bone (D., Washington): "The Sino-Japanese warfare now has reached so critical a stage that elemental standards of prudence call for the immediate evacuation of all Americans from the war zone. The right of our people to peace far outweighs the so-called 'rights' of certain American business interests trying to protect their investments in China.

"Do American mothers want their boys blown to bits and subjected to the tortures of hell to defend a few corporate enterprises that enrich none but their owners?

"That is exactly what a war with Japan would mean. To talk glibly of our 'rights,' which are not the 'rights' of the boys who would die, is to juggle very carelessly with forces that might easily liquidate our civilization.

"If the people of this nation are wise they will demand that we keep out of this new war and attend strictly to our own business."

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D., Missouri): "I think there should be an invocation of the neutrality law in the United States and that the present situation illustrates the fact that it should of necessity be mandatory rather than discretionary."

Representative Herman P. Kopplemann (D., Conn.): "The very factors and conditions we feared and which led to the adoption of the neutrality act have come to pass. It is imperative that the neutrality act be applied without delay, including an embargo on materials of war. The sacrifice of whatever American interests lie in danger zones is far more desirable than provoking increasing danger that United States will be dragged into the conflict.

"This is the first crucial test of the neutrality law. The longer the delay, the greater will be the pressure for protection of American interests in Far East with the result that...

X-JX 1908 98

PRESS INFORMATION

For Director Study. War Trade Control. Dec. 3, 1941

U6N5 NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR *from card*
Washington, D. C.

January 30, 1937

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION - MAIN POINTS AT ISSUE

(Suggested for setting in 2 col.)

Objects To Be Achieved

1. To protect this country against recognized dangers of entanglement in foreign wars.
2. To throw the influence of this country on the side of preventing war anywhere.
3. To keep the war-making power in the hands of Congress.

Types of Legislation Proposed

Two types of law were urged. Members of Congress demanded mandatory legislation, that is, a law to make certain embargoes automatic and to make all embargoes apply to all belligerents.

The Administration sought to obtain a discretionary law to give the President power to decide when embargoes are to be applied, and if applied, whether they shall be against both sides or only one side in a conflict.

The Present Law

The present law, enacted in response to strong public demand, is mandatory as far as it goes. Its main provisions cover embargoes against all belligerents on munitions and on loans and credits, and prohibition of travel by American citizens on the ships of belligerent nations.

World War experience proved that if we are to avoid the dangers of entanglement, the law must also provide that American ships and American citizens must be prohibited from entering war zones or that the government must not be looked to for protection of lives or property of citizens risked by entrance into war zones. Action on this point could, of course, make no distinction as between belligerents.

Both sides agree that there should be power to control war materials other than munitions. What materials are to be embargoed must be left to the President to decide, since what the essential materials are will depend upon what countries are involved. Supporters of mandatory legislation hold that whatever materials are to be embargoed must be embargoed against both sides. It is possible that prohibition of loans and credits and prohibition of American ships entering war zones, which would amount to the establishment of a cash and carry policy, would protect this country against the most dangerous

National Council for Prevention of War, Washington D.C.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD
September 21, 1937

X-JX 1908

U6 N5 99

THE NEUTRALITY ACT GOES INTO THE WASTERBASKET

Congress has been overruled by the State Department.

Nullified is the neutrality act which it passed, and which the President signed.

That is made only too clear by the persistent refusal of the Administration to invoke that act in the Chinese-Japanese war -- which has been going on now for almost three months, and which reaches a new high point in the air barrage of Hanking.

But Secretary of State Hull made the nullification even clearer in his speech to the American Legion Convention, when he declared that the United States Government -- regardless of the will of Congress or the wishes of the people -- is going to pursue a policy half way between isolation and aggression.

That is, we'll be half neutral -- and half belligerent.

No wonder European nations hail the Hull speech, look forward to American support of the piracy farce now going on in the Mediterranean.

The United States can't be a "little bit neutral."

It's impossible. Either we don't take sides, or we do.

We are taking sides in Spain. We are taking sides in China. And in each case we are taking the same side as the British Foreign Office. All in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the neutrality act.

* * *

How does Mr. Hull explain this ignoring of the law? He declares:

"We must make our contribution toward the realization of the conditions upon which peace everywhere can be maintained, or ultimately we shall have to sustain and protect ourselves amidst an outside world ridden by war and force."

aside from the fact that the American people made a mighty contribution to that end, in 1917-1919; aside from the fact that America tried to save Europe from

X-JX 1908

U6NS 100

National Council for Prevention of War

532 SEVENTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 27, 1937.

Rev. E. Stanley Jones
National Christian Council
P. O. Box 1449
Manila, Philippine Islands

Dear Dr. Jones:

Thank you for your letter of August 31 enclosing "An Appeal to the Conscience of the World" in a shorter and a longer form. I had heard that you were contemplating this appeal and had sent you on September 22 the following cable signed by Rufus Jones, Chairman of the American Friends Service Committee; Clarence Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee; Ray Newton, Director of the Emergency Peace Campaign; and Nevill Sayre and Harold Fey, Secretaries of the Fellowship of Reconciliation:

"GREATLY DISTRESSED BY REPORT YOU PLAN TO URGE BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS STOP SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT HERE ONLY POSSIBLE BY CAMPAIGN OF HATE MAKING WAR EASY AND CLOSING DOOR TO OPERATION OF GOODWILL NOW AND LATER STOP EARNESTLY BEG YOU NOT TO MAKE APPEAL FOR BOYCOTT"

We all appreciate your fine Christian spirit in the matter and your hope that by this "Economic Withdrawal" the religious world might express its moral condemnation of Japanese aggression in China. Nevertheless, for the reasons stated in our cablegram we can not approve this appeal.

There is a still deeper reason why I personally oppose the popular condemnation of the "aggressive" nations, Japan, Italy and Germany. The distinction between aggressor and victim is an oversimplification of the situation that ignores historical perspective and the economic causes of war. Have you ever reflected upon the unequal distribution of the earth's resources? China, Japan, India, and the Dutch East Indies — the four countries that comprise a considerable portion of the brown and yellow races — contain one-half the population of the earth. This half is restricted to one-seventh of the earth's area possessing few natural resources. The four great "Haves" — the British Empire, the French Empire, the Soviet Union and the United States — have taken to themselves and control in their own interest most of the earth's natural resources and markets. The British Empire, the French Empire and Soviet Russia govern one-half the earth's surface and exploit the resources in the territory that they control. The United States does the same with the immense riches entrusted to its care. The coal and iron and oil, the cotton, the timber, the wheat and corn and oats, the tin and nickel, the gold and silver of the world are possessed for the most part by these four great Powers. By tariffs and other devices we keep the other nations from securing sufficient access to our natural wealth to permit a standard of living comparable with our own and then we exclude their goods from our markets on the charge that they employ cheap labor.

But why does Japan punish China for its dearth of raw materials and markets? Why does Italy punish Ethiopia? Why does Germany threaten Czechoslovakia? Because they are too weak to attack the powerful "Haves" and, following the bad example of the "aggressors" of yesterday, they pick upon nations weaker than

X-JX 1908
116 N5

September 1937. 101

PEACE-TIME EMBARGO ON ARMS

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

So long as any nation sells arms to foreign countries, it runs the risk of entanglement in foreign wars.

INCREASE OF U.S. ARMS EXPORTS

State Department figures show that during the six months which ended June 1, 1937, exports of American munitions totaled \$24,492,152. For the year which ended November 30, 1936, \$26,000,000 worth of arms was sent abroad. This indicates almost a one hundred per cent increase for this year over last. It indicates also the extent of the contribution which this country is making to the arms race which it is admitted is leading to a general war threatening the peace of the United States. It means further that a certain few American citizens are steadily receiving profits from a trade in arms which may mean death to thousands of other Americans.

Two bills were introduced in Congress at the 1937 session to protect the United States against this danger. They were called forth by the Spanish war sit-

National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908
u6 N5 162

Extracts from
THE ROUND TABLE,

Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Commonwealth,

September, 1937

"The impact effects of rearmament are most evident today in Great Britain, but effects of the same kind can be observed in many other countries. In each, the effect of rearmament is, for the moment, to heighten industrial activity. But it does so only at the cost of distorting the balance of the national economy, driving sound recovery into unsound boom, and gathering labor into industries where its future employment depends on the continuance of world-wide political madness.

"It is not even certain that the change from boom to slump will be deferred by rearmament until the rearmament itself collapses. For rearmament, though large, is not yet --- except perhaps in Germany and Italy --- so large as to dominate the whole economic life of the nation. If every other factor were pointing toward depression, how much expenditure on armaments would be necessary to maintain activity and employment? No one knows. And until we know, we shall have to wait to see whether rearmament on the present scale can wholly suspend the trade cycle or merely distort its shape.

"In either case, the result seems likely to be a sharper swing between boom and slump, unless counter-measures on an immense scale can intervene. But in the economic sphere, no less than in the political, rearmament can be only an interim phase. When it is ended, the world will have come no nearer to solving its real problems, but will have enormously increased the risks and dangers of failing to find a solution."

#

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

U. S. Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct 6, 1941

STUDY QUESTIONS

on

"Peaceful Change-The Alternative to War"

These questions are intended as an aid to leaders of discussion groups using "Peaceful Change-The Alternative to War". They are based on a program of three meetings of an hour each, but if the group can spend more time on this important subject there is ample material for discussion.

The fact questions will serve as a review. The leader should run over them quickly calling on different people to answer. The other questions are intended to provoke discussion. If the group begins to lose interest in one topic another should immediately be brought up for discussion. The discussion will be far more worth while if those who participate in it have studied the section to be discussed before the meeting so that all have a similar fund of knowledge.

The group may find it useful to appoint one or more persons to act as a findings committee and record the conclusions reached during the discussion.

First Meeting-The Demand for Change - pages 1-30

Fact Questions

1. Name the five most important raw materials.
2. List the seven principal countries of the world according to wealth of natural resources.
3. Which of the countries named above are densely populated? Which are sparsely populated?
4. Name three important countries that can produce their own food. Name four important countries that must import food.
5. Name the countries which are demanding freer access to raw materials and land for expansion.
6. Describe the process by which a German pays for American goods he buys.
7. Can the German pay his debt if no Americans have been buying German products? Show how the American tourist trade in Germany helps make it possible for Germans to buy from us.
8. What is a tariff? What are the two reasons usually given for a high tariff on imports? Who benefits from a high tariff? How does such a tariff affect the consumer?
9. What effect do tariff barriers have on international trade?
10. Name other obstacles to international trade besides tariffs.

X-JX 1908

u. n. s.

104

*National Council for Prevention of War
Washington, D. C. Formed*

STATEMENT ON NEUTRALITY ISSUED BY 25 MEMBERS OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AUGUST 19, 1937

REF - Div. for Study. War Time Coll. Oct. 2, 1944

"We believe that the overwhelming sentiment of this country is for keeping out of the conflict in the Far East. Congress enacted the neutrality legislation after careful study of world war experience as a protection against policies which would involve us in just such a conflict as is going on in China today. For reasons apparently based not on consideration of our own protection but of the effect of our policy on other countries, the neutrality legislation has not as yet been applied. We have every confidence that the President will in the immediate future carry out the mandate of that law and stop feeding the war which means destruction of thousands of lives in the Orient and the danger of war to all the world.

"Congress should not adjourn until every possible action has been taken to protect this country against being involved in the Far Eastern situation.

"The effect of the neutrality law, so far as the nations involved in the conflict are concerned, will be to make their situation more nearly equal. Japan can at any time blockade China and prevent its obtaining munitions from this country. The neutrality law would also prevent Japan's obtaining munitions and by preventing loans would make the purchase of raw materials more difficult.

"The law does not go as far as it should in providing control over the sale of war materials. We believe that it should be strengthened in this respect."

#

The members signing the above statement were as follows:

DEMOCRATS

Louis Ludlow - Indiana
Henry C. Luckey - Nebraska
H. Jerry Voorhis - California
Herman P. Kopplemann - Connecticut
C. Arthur Anderson - Missouri
John M. Coffey - Washington
Martin F. Smith - Washington
John Luecke - Michigan
Robert G. Allen - Pennsylvania
Caroline O'Day - New York - At large
Knute Hill - Washington
Ed V. Izac - California
Alfred M. Phillips, Jr. - Connecticut
Frank W. Fries - Illinois
Edward C. Eicher - Iowa

REPUBLICANS

Francis H. Case - South Dakota
Hamilton Fish - New York
Fred L. Crawford - Michigan
Harold Knutson - Minnesota
Wm. P. Lambertson - Kansas

PROGRESSIVE

Thomas R. Amle - Wisconsin
Harry Sauthoff - Wisconsin

FARMER-LABOR

John T. Bernard - Minnesota
R. T. Buckler - Minnesota
Henry G. Teigan - Minnesota.

From six organizations supporting neutrality:

X-1X 1908 National Council for Prevention of War
532 - 17th Street, N.W. DI 8010
16 NS World Peaceways
105 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Emergency Peace Campaign
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Committee on Militarism in Education

RELEASE SATURDAY
OCTOBER 2, 1937

The effect and value of a boycott of Japanese goods in the present Far Eastern situation was questioned today in the following statement issued by the six peace organizations united in a campaign for neutrality:

"As long as we continue to feed the war in Asia by permitting loans and the sale of munitions, which we could immediately stop by applying the neutrality law, the sincerity of a boycott of Japanese goods is open to question. We cannot protest against war and continue to reap our profits from it. To make a boycott effective antagonism to Japan must be roused to war pitch. That danger makes it doubly important to put the neutrality law into effect as evidence of the intent of the Administration to keep out of war. Whatever policy the interests of Great Britain may lead England to adopt, the interests and will of the people of this country require opposition to war and adoption of policies which mean keeping out of war.

"Serious consideration should also be given to the fact that the deterrent effects of a boycott will be felt only after considerable delay, while the immediate effect, according to all past experience, will be to unite the Japanese people more firmly than ever back of their military leaders.

"The further question needs to be raised as to whether a gesture of moral condemnation will not be used as an excuse to shirk all responsibility for promoting policies of world readjustment which must be adopted if a secure peace is to be achieved."

From National Council for Prevention of War
532 - 17th Street, N.W. *Formed*
Washington, D. C.
DI 8010
October 2, 1937 *106*

RELEASE MONDAY
OCTOBER 4, 1937

X-JX 1908

U6N5

RFP Div. for Study: War Time Comm. Oct. 2, 1941

Washington -- The annual three-day conference of the National Council for Prevention of War, called to consider the crisis in the Far East and the policies necessary to avoid another world war and lay the basis for permanent peace, will open Wednesday, October 6, at 10 A. M. at the Hotel Washington. The six peace organizations now working for application of the neutrality law to China and Japan will meet during the conference to map the next steps in their joint campaign.

The Far Eastern situation is the first subject on the program. John Nevin Sayre, president of the National Peace Conference, will preside at the deliberations Wednesday morning, during which the "Objectives of the United States Policy in the Far East" will be discussed by William W. Lockwood, Jr. of the American Council-Institute of Pacific Relations.

"The Neutrality Law" will be interpreted by Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, education director of the National Council for Prevention of War, and J. Max Weis, of World Peaceways, will describe the possibilities of a constructive peace program in the Orient.

Speakers and their subjects at the Thursday sessions include:

Miss Jeannette Rankin, first woman member of Congress, on "Legislative Next Steps in Keeping Our Country Out of War."

William T. Stone, vice-president of the Foreign Policy Association, "Revision of our National Defense Policy."
(more)

national council for the
formed
X-JX 1908
26 N5-107

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF WAR
1622 Grand Central Terminal Building, New York City

The following organizations compose the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War:

- American Association of University Women, 1634 Eye St., Washington, D.C.
- Council of Women for Home Missions, 105 E. 22nd St., New York City.
- Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of N.A., 419-4th Ave., N.Y.C.
- General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N St., Washington, D. C.
- National Board of the Young Women's Christian Assn., 600 Lexington Ave., N.Y.C.
- National Council of Jewish Women, 625 Madison Avenue, New York City.
- National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs,
1819 Broadway, N.Y.C.
- National League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.
- National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.
- National Women's Conference of American Ethical Union, 225 W. 86th St., N.Y.C.
- National Women's Trade Union League, Machinists Bldg., Washington, D.C.

RECOMMENDED 1937 PROGRAM FOR SUPPORT AND STUDY

The Twelfth Conference on the Cause and Cure of War recommends to its participating organizations that they concentrate their efforts on the following during 1937:

- A. Issues now before the country for action:
 - 1. Revision of the neutrality policy of the United States.
 - a. Support of legislation to implement the announced policy of the U.S. "to avoid being drawn into war and not to contribute to the prolongation of war.
 - b. Promotion of public understanding of the significance of the new American attitude toward neutrality, with special emphasis on the relation of the neutrality policies of the United States to the collective efforts of other nations to maintain international peace by cooperative methods.
 - 2. The continued support of national control of the manufacture of and trade in arms, ammunition, and the implements of war.
 - 3. Support of the maintenance of the reciprocal trade agreement program of the U.S. as a means of relaxing international economic tensions and contributing to the restoration of international trade.
 - 4. Opposition to the continuously expanding budgets for the army, navy, and air forces as being inconsistent with our commitments under the Pact of Paris; opposition to be dependent upon the clarification of our fundamental policies concerning national defense.
 - 5. Abolition of compulsory military training in schools and colleges.
 - 6. Prompt ratification of conventions adopted by the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires.
 - 7. Taking full advantage of the membership of the United States in the International Labor Organization with a view to furthering social and economic justice throughout the world as an indispensable basis for peace.
- B. Fundamental issues on which the United States must be preparing itself to act:
 - a. The Conference reaffirms its recommendations of support of the following, and urges the participating organizations which have not yet gone on record in their favor to do so during the coming year:
 - 1. Membership of the United States in the League of Nations on terms consistent with its commitments under the Pact of Paris.
 - 2. Adherence of the United States to the World Court.
 - 3. Reduction of armaments by international agreement.

X-JX 1908

.U6 N5

STABILIZATION OF CURRENCIES

106

A Club Program for One Meeting

Text: "Stabilization of Currencies." World Problem Series by Florence Brewer Boeckel (1937). Pub. by National Council for Prevention of War, 532-17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Price, 25¢ for Series; Stabilization of Currencies leaflet alone, with this outline, 5¢.

I. Introduction by Leader:

In a brief talk show the importance to world trade of stabilization of currencies. Page 1.

II. Questions. (Asked by Leader, to be answered by members to whom they have been assigned at a previous meeting. Answers to be brief and given from memory.)

1. How did the gold standard work? What trade needs did it meet? Page 1.
2. How are imports paid for? Page 2.
3. What advantage is gained by depreciating a national currency? Pages 4,5.
4. What measures does a country generally take when its imports increase too much? Page 3.
5. What does "pegging" currencies mean, and when was it resorted to? Page 3.
6. What is the effect of a depreciated currency upon - 1) exports; 2) cost of production? Pages 4,5.
7. Why was England forced off the gold standard? Page 5.
8. Why did the United States go off the gold standard? Page 5.
9. What was one of the chief causes of the failure of the World Economic Conference? Pages 5,6.
10. What led to the agreement on currencies between France, Great Britain and the United States, and what was its effect? Pages 6,7.

III. Question for General Discussion

1. Discuss the effect of economic stability upon world peace.

X-JX 1908

u6 N5

109
THE WAR REFERENDUM AMENDMENT--

TODAY AND TOMORROW

By Florence Brewer Boeckel

73% of the American people in a national poll voted in favor of an amendment to the Constitution to give the people the right to vote on whether or not they would fight on foreign soil. (Oct. 1937)

On December 14th, 218 members of the House of Representatives signed a petition to bring the war referendum amendment up for discussion.

On January 10th, because of the opposition of the Administration which brought, as was fully reported in the press, "unprecedented" pressure on members of Congress, the House by a vote of 188 to 209 refused to discuss the question of the right of the American people to vote on foreign wars.

The amendment will now come up first in the Senate and next in the 1938 and, if necessary, in the 1940 campaigns.

A large section of Congressional opinion, after the vote on January 10th, agreed that the issue would not down politically until the people had won this safeguard of peace and democratic government. The reason the issue will not "down" is exactly the reason stated in the Democratic platform of 1924:

X-JX 1908

.UGNS

110

MILITARY TRAINING

VS.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Florence Brewer Boeckel

During the depression the public school system of the United States was seriously curtailed and handicapped for lack of funds. Schools were closed, school terms shortened, teaching efficiency decreased by reduction in number and salaries of teachers, courses eliminated, and continuation schools, night schools and schools for handicapped children discontinued.

According to reports of the National Education Association published in April, 1935, in the school year 1934-35, 2,400 schools in 18 states were closed for lack of funds, while 14,000 more in 21 states would have been closed had teachers required their salaries in cash.

A governmental report, dated March, 1935, showed that the school year was shortened in 31,672 school districts in 24 states.

Expenditure for Public Education Decreased

The National Education Association reports also pointed out that while public expenditures for other than educational purposes increased 69% between 1926 and 1934, such expenditures for education decreased 11%. Between 1930 and 1934 public expenditures for education decreased from \$2,544,000,000 to \$1,967,000,000. In spite of the shortage of

X-JX 1908

.U6 N5 III

February, 1938.

TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

*
*

Table of Contents

Agreements To Date
Method of Negotiation
Most-Favored-Nation Clause
Increase in Foreign Trade
Background of Act
Question of Agreement with Germany
Early U. S. Tariff History

*
*

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1938
THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED
IN ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢

*
*
*

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

X-JX 1908

u6 N5 112

March 1, 1938.

WAR REFERENDUM IN SENATE

On February 25th, a war referendum resolution was introduced in the Senate by twelve Senators - Senators Bone (Wash.), Capper (Kans.), Clark (Missouri), Donahey (Ohio), Frazier (N.D.), Hitchcock (S.D.), LaFollette (Wisc.), Lundeen (Minnesota), Murray (Mont.), Nye (N.D.), Shipstead (Minn.), Wheeler (Mont.).

This proposed amendment meets various objections raised against the Ludlow amendment. Its main article reads:

"Except in case of attack by armed forces, actual or immediately threatened, upon the United States or its territorial possessions, or by any non-American nation against any country in the Western Hemisphere, the people shall have the sole power by a national referendum to declare war or to engage in warfare overseas, Congress, when it deems a national crisis to exist in conformance with this article, shall by concurrent resolution refer the question to the people."

In presenting this proposed amendment, the twelve Senators signed a statement which was printed in the Record of February 25th and reads in part as follows:

National Council for Prevention of War, T
532 - 17th. St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

C. F. Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 3, 1941

Journal

X-JX 1908

.u6 N5 113

March 1, 1938.

WAR REFERENDUM IN SENATE

On February 25th, a war referendum resolution was introduced in the Senate by twelve Senators - Senators Bone (Wash.), Capper (Kans.), Clark (Missouri), Donahey (Ohio), Frazier (N.D.), Hitchcock (S.D.), LaFollette (Wisc.), Lundeen (Minnesota), Murray (Mont.), Nye (N.D.), Shipstead (Minn.), Wheeler (Mont.).

This proposed amendment meets various objections raised against the Ludlow amendment. Its main article reads:

"Except in case of attack by armed forces, actual or immediately threatened, upon the United States or its territorial possessions, or by any non-American nation against any country in the Western Hemisphere, the people shall have the sole power by a national referendum to declare war or to engage in warfare overseas, Congress, when it deems a national crisis to exist in conformance with this article, shall by concurrent resolution refer the question to the people."

In presenting this proposed amendment, the twelve Senators signed a statement which was printed in the Record of February 25th and reads in part as follows:

X- JX 1908

. U6 N5 114

March 1, 1938.

THE PRESS AND FOREIGN NEWS

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

Public opinion is the opinion of newspaper readers. Sound opinion can be based only on correct understanding. What are the chances of newspaper readers today having a correct understanding of world events and international relationships? Obviously, there are two determining elements, the newspaper and the reader.

The usual attack on the problem of achieving a sound public opinion is a demand that the press provide accurate, unbiased information. But can an approach to this problem be made - taking the press as it is, and accepting the fact that it is what it is for reasons not readily altered - from the point of view of the reader?

If this is to be done, the newspaper must be recognized as a tool to be used by a reader in his attempt to find out what is going on in the world. Any tool to be used successfully must be understood - the user must know what it is capable of and what it is not.

What Is the Press?

What actually is the press? From one point of view, it is a business organization operated for profit. From another point of

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

CONFERENCE ON WORLD ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

Saturday, March 26, 1938

X. JX 1908

WEN
115

I -- THE TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

1. We recommend support of reciprocal trade agreements with other nations designed to lower trade barriers in accordance with the trade program as layed down by Congress in the present Trade Agreements Act.

2. We request the National Peace Conference through its Washington Information Letter to furnish more detailed memoranda on Congressional Bills opposing reciprocal trade agreements.

3. We recommend opposition to bills that have been introduced into Congress designed to delay or weaken the Trade Agreements program, and any other proposals in the future which have the same effect and which openly or covertly attack the Trade Program.

4. We recommend the stand taken in the Report of the Committee of Experts in opposition to disguised tariff in the form of excise taxes or processing taxes on imported goods.

5. We recommend opposition to so-called "inspection" taxes levied by states against imported goods as being a subterfuge which obviously violates the spirit and probably the letter of the Federal Constitution.

6. We recommend consumer representation at tariff hearings. The special need at present is to facilitate the appearance of bona fide consumer representatives at such hearings and to assist them in obtaining necessary data so that they can adequately present the consumers' interests in specific terms.

7. Recogniz^{ing} that the so-called "costs of transition" relative to trade agreements are a real but temporary problem, we recommend that, in addition to the caution now exercised in determining tariff schedules and concessions, consideration be given to the advisability of working out measures to socialize the costs of transition.

II -- OTHER IMMEDIATE TRADE AND FINANCIAL MEASURES

This Conference is in substantial agreement with this section of the draft report for supplementing the trade agreement program with many other inter-related lines of action most of which were embodied in the Van Zeeland Report. There was a divergence of opinion as to whether economic collaboration should be limited to non-aggressor states or open to all states without regard to political considerations.

This Conference recommends that the United States work for international measures towards:

1. The elimination of the quota system of restricting imports.

2. Final settlement of the war debts.

X-JX 1908

46 NS 116

March 1, 1938.

WAR REFERENDUM IN SENATE

On February 25th, a war referendum resolution was introduced in the Senate by twelve Senators - Senators Pone(Wash.), Capper(Kans.), Clark(Missouri), Donahay(Ohio), Frazier(N.D.), Hitchcock (S.D.), LaFollette (Wisc.), Lundeen (Minnesota), Murray (Mont.), Nye (N.D.), Shipstead (Minn.), Wheeler (Mont.).

This proposed amendment meets various objections raised against the Ludlow amendment. Its main article reads:

"Except in case of attack by armed forces, actual or immediately threatened, upon the United States or its territorial possessions, or by any non-American nation against any country in the Western Hemisphere, the people shall have the sole power by a national referendum to declare war or to engage in warfare overseas, Congress, when it deems a national crisis to exist in conformance with this article, shall by concurrent resolution refer the question to the people."

In presenting this proposed amendment, the twelve Senators signed a statement which was printed in the Record of February 25th and reads in part as follows:

National Council for Prevention of War,
532 - 17th. St., N.W., (Washington, D. C.)

U. S. Div. for Study. War-Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

forwarded

X-JX 1908

U6 N5 117

March 1938.

TAKING THE PROFITS OUT OF WAR

Attempt To Legalize War Department's
Mobilization Plan Under Guise of Taking
Profits Out of War

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

*
*

Table of Contents

How title misrepresents bill
Dictatorial powers given President
Effect on business, labor, farm,
 press and radio
War profits untouched
Minority report
Connally Bill

* * *

WORLD PROBLEMS -- 1938
THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED
IN ENVELOPE FOLDER -- PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢

*
*

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908

UGN5 118

March 1938.

TAXING THE PROFITS OUT OF WAR

Attempt To Legalize War Department's
Mobilization Plan Under Guise of Taking
Profits Out of War

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

*

*

Table of Contents

How title misrepresents bill
Dictatorial powers given President
Effect on business, labor, farm,
press and radio
War profits untouched
Minority report
Connally Bill

* * *

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1938
THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED
IN ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢

*

*

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

U.S. Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 2, 1911

X-JX 1908

U. N. 5

119

Extract from
RADIO ADDRESS

by
Ernest Hatch Wilkins
at
Cleveland, May 6, 1938

What are the costs of war? According to Mr. Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, writing in the April number of Think, the cost of the last war, during the war period itself, amounted for all of the nations concerned to \$338,000,000,000. For this country the cost of the war during the war period was \$32,000,000,000. But even that tremendous sum was only the beginning; for the continuing cost of the war for us from 1921 through 1937, including interest on the war debts, the cost of caring for the disabled, the payment of veterans' adjusted compensation, etc., has amounted to \$19,000,000,000. That means that the war has cost us \$51,000,000,000 already; and the costs will continue for another fifty years, reaching very possibly the crushing total of \$100,000 - 000,000.

What did the world buy for its \$338,000,000,000? It bought death, depression, and dictatorship -- and still more war. Was it worth the cost?

What are the costs of peace? Mr. Watson points out that the \$51,000,000,000 we have spent thus far for the last war would have done all of twelve things, among which are the following:

- Wiring for electricity 10,000,000 homes which are now without it.
- Paying off all farm mortgages in the United States.
- Establishing additional endowments for education equal to those now in existence.
- Establishing a fund of \$5,000,000,000 for the prevention of floods and soil erosion.
- Establishing a trust fund which would provide \$100 monthly for every blind and every deaf person in the United States.
- Duplicating the entire recovery and relief program of the United States for the last six years.
- Endowing an organization to promote world peace which would have an annual income greater than the present annual resources of the League of Nations, the World Court and the International Labor Organization all combined.

National Council for Prevention of War
" 532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908

May 1938.

.U6 N5 120

THE NEUTRALITY LAW

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

Table of Contents

In Relation to World Peace
Not a Policy of Isolation
As a Protection of U.S. Against War
Bearing on Democratic Government
Gaps in Present Legislation
Additional Legislation Required

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1938
THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED
IN ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D. C.

X- JX 1908

.u. N5 121

May 1938

THE MILITARY DEFENSE POLICY

Armaments Represent Foreign Policy

The Case Against the Super-Navy Bill

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

*
*
*
*
*

WORLD PROBLEMS -- 1938

THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED IN
ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢.

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th Street, Washington, D.C.

Off. Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct 2, 1943

X-JX 1908

U6 N5 122

May 1933

THE MILITARY DEFENSE POLICY

Armaments Represent Foreign Policy

The Case Against the Super-Navy Bill

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

*
*
*
*
*

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1938

THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED IN
ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢.

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th Street, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Div. for Study. War Time Coun. Oct. 9, 1943

X- JX 1908

.U6N5
123

May 1938.

THE NEUTRALITY LAW

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

Table of Contents

In Relation to World Peace
Not a Policy of Isolation
As a Protection of U.S. Against War
Bearing on Democratic Government
Gaps in Present Legislation
Additional Legislation Required

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1938

THIS LEAFLET IS ONE OF A SERIES ARRANGED
IN ENVELOPE FOLDER - PRICE OF SERIES, 25¢

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D. C.

U. S. Gov. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct 9, 1941

X-JX 1908

46 N 5 124

THESE are 1938 ISSUES on peace & war

The National Council for Prevention of War seeks both to keep the United States out of war and to help keep war out of the world. Both tasks are imperative. Promoting one promotes the other.

The policies described in these sheets make up a realistic program for 1938. They are as follows:

1. Adoption by Congress of a military policy based on defense of our soil only and not of our interests abroad.
2. Adoption of the war referendum amendment to the Constitution.
3. Continuance and strengthening of existing neutrality legislation.
4. An embargo on sale of munitions abroad in time of peace as well as in time of war.
5. Opposition to the War Department Mobilization Plan which under the guise of "war profits" legislation paves the way for fascism.
6. Adoption of measures of international peaceful change and world appeasement to remove the economic causes of war.

If these policies are to be carried out, Congressmen must be elected who will support them. Voters should know the views of candidates in 1938 on these issues before they cast their vote. Then -- vote accordingly!

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Gift: Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 9, 1941

Form 27

X-JX 1908

.U. No 125

Jan. 16, 1939

THE PEACE TIME EMBARGO

Sale of arms by this country to foreign nations does three things:

1. It makes protests against war by this Government futile and hypocritical, since it means, for instance, that we sell bombs, profit by the sale, and then vigorously denounce those who use them. Men, women and children are being killed today by arms made in America for the profit of Americans.
2. It supplies other governments with weapons which may be used against our own men, should we be involved in foreign war.
3. It makes it easier for other nations to pile up arms and for those who want the United States to spend huge sums on armaments (while relief expenditures are being cut) to say, "See what other governments are doing".

Peace Time Embargo Bill

A proposal to prohibit the sale of arms to foreign nations at any time was introduced as an amendment to the neutrality bill in 1937. It received the remarkable spontaneous support of 118 members of the House.

Bills for a peace-time embargo on arms has been introduced by Senator Nye and by Representative

X-JX 1908

u6 N5

126

MEMORANDUM ON NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

FROM THE UNDERSIGNED EIGHT ORGANIZATIONS

June 17, 1939

Sir:

We are writing to you today with a sense of profound concern and deep anxiety over the changes in the American neutrality legislation proposed by the Administration. We are in hearty accord with every effort to strengthen the forces of democracy throughout the world, but we are convinced, first, that participation in a foreign war would destroy democracy in the United States, and, second, that, regardless of the Administration's announced desire to avoid war, alteration of our neutrality policy to permit sale of arms to belligerents would lead to participation in war.

The response which the undersigned organizations continually receive from the country indicates strong support for the present neutrality law. We believe, therefore, that we are warranted in asking you to consider once more the present law and proposed changes from the point of view of preventing a repetition of policies which made our entrance into the World War inevitable. These policies were of two kinds, those which gave rise to "incidents" and those which led to financial entanglement.

Financial entanglement resulted from sale of arms to belligerents.

Arms were sold, at first for cash, loans having been held to be "un-neutral." To meet the demand for arms, munition plants were rapidly expanded, duPont stock rising from \$20 to \$1,000 a share. When the expanded munitions industry was threatened with collapse because cash for purchases had given out, our policy in regard to loans was reversed. (In any future war it is unlikely that, once sale of arms is permitted, a prohibition on loans would be retained.) The steps by which our policy was changed in 1914-16 were as follows: Reversing his refusal under the influence of Secretary Bryan to permit loans, the President authorized Secretary Lansing to give bankers the "impression" they were free to extend credits; when credits were exhausted, Secretary McAdoo wrote the President, "to maintain our prosperity we must finance it." The President then authorized Lansing to convey "orally" to the bankers the opinion that the Government would take no action if loans were extended. When the Allies were hard pressed in 1916, our Ambassador to England cabled the President: "Perhaps our going to war is the only way in which our present pre-eminent trade position can be maintained and a panic averted."

The present neutrality law prohibits the sale of arms to belligerents.

The Administration's proposal would again permit arms to be sold. Sale of arms to belligerents in any European war would, as it did in the

127

AMERICA MUST Stay Out of Europe's War and Preserve Civilized Life Here

Speech of
CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
Over Three National Radio Networks
September 15, 1939

X- JX 1908
.u6ns



GRT: Div. for Study. War Coun. Oct. 6, 1941

Reprinted by the
National Council for Prevention of War
532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

68 Post Street
San Francisco, Calif.

134 Chestnut Street
Springfield, Mass.

612 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Portland, Oreg.

Form card



Neutrality Law

X-JX 1908 *To Date*

U. N. 5128 By

FLORENCE BREWER BOECKEL

★ ★ ★

Gift, Dec. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 6, 1918

The Neutrality Law Prohibits

Sale of arms to any nation at war
or to neutrals for transshipment

Loans and credits to belligerents
with presidential power to extend
ordinary credits for 90 days

Travel by American citizens on the
ships of belligerents

Arming of American merchantmen

Transportation of arms to belligerents
in American ships

IN ADDITION

Supporters of the present law have always urged and now urge cash and carry on all goods except arms which are embargoed. It is not a question of an arms embargo or a policy of cash and carry to keep our ships out of war zones. It is a question of having an arms embargo and cash and carry on other goods or of having *nothing but* a cash and carry policy.

To prevent the development of a war boom, amounts of other goods sold should be restricted to a peace-time basis by application of quotas based on average sales during a period of years preceding the war.

The credit clause should be tightened.

October, 1939

Price 5 cents postpaid. Send for quantity rates.

National Council for Prevention of War,
532 17th St., Washington, D. C.

68 Post Street
San Francisco, Calif.

612 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Portland, Ore.

134 Chestnut Street
Springfield, Mass.



X-JX 1908

U6 N5 129

November, 1939

THE WAR REFERENDUM TO DATE

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

**

The special neutrality session of Congress, whatever else it did, proved the necessity for a war referendum amendment.

Why a War Referendum Amendment is Necessary

The Constitution gave the war-making power to Congress for the avowed purpose of keeping it out of the hands of any one man. Those who have introduced and supported a war referendum in recent years have done so on the ground that the Executive powers and Executive control over Congress, particularly in times of emergency, have so increased in the last half-century that refusal by Congress to declare war when called upon to do so by the Executive cannot be relied upon.

The voting in the recent special session showed acceptance by a large majority in both Houses of Congress of the theory that, in times of emergency, the Executive head of the government must be upheld and the nation display a united front to the

National Council for Prevention of War
532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

X-JX 1908

116 115 130

"WHY MORE SHIPS?"

Senator Taft of Ohio
in speech before Chicago Bar Association

Reported in New York Times, January 6, 1940

"Certainly we are all in favor of completely adequate defense," he continued, "but we were told in 1938 and 1939 that the increased army and navy then provided were adequate for defense, and I see nothing that has changed the situation since then. Foreign navies are likely to be smaller rather than larger at the end of the present war. Developments of naval and aviation technique in the present war may make obsolete many of our present plans. What the President proposes is no temporary measure; it is a permanent increase of army and navy expense to two and a quarter billion dollars for many years to come.

"We are in favor of adequate defense, but we would like to be certain what we are defending. Do we wish a navy large enough to defend all of South America? Is the increase being proposed in order to carry out the ridiculous and dangerous policy recently adopted by the government of trying to exclude the warships of all belligerent nations from a zone 300 miles off our coasts?

"Certainly every tradition of this country is against the idea of a standing army of 600,000 men.

"The record of the Administration is such that I cannot help suspecting that a good deal of the new spending is proposed, not for the sake of defense, but for the sake of spending."

National Defense Leaflet

X-JX 1908

.U6 NS

131

PEACE NOW

Urged in England

The National Peace Council of Great Britain has launched a campaign to encourage the government to make a precise and constructive statement of the terms upon which it is prepared to make peace and to announce its readiness to join at once in a Peace Conference of belligerent and neutral states on the basis of this agenda:

"PEACE NEWS", for October 27, published by the British Peace Pledge Union, carries the story of the drive which the British National Peace Council has launched "to show the strength of public support for such an initiative by the British Government." Trade unions, political groups, churches and branches of peace and cultural organizations are being asked to endorse the following appeal:

Call for a Declaration
of the Peace They Seek

We, the undersigned, believing that every effort should be made to bring the war to a close under conditions which offer the prospect of a just and durable peace, urge:

(1) That for the promotion of this purpose the British Government should at the earliest opportunity and after consultation with the French Government, indicate in explicit terms its conception of the structure of a desirable peace and the contributions it is prepared to make towards its realization.

X-JX 1908

U6 N5 132

"TO FIGHT NOBODY"

Remarks of Senator Adams (D) of Colorado
in the Senate on January 10
Reported in New York Times, January 11, 1940

"The Colorado Democrat asked that Congress refuse to make "tremendous appropriations" for defense. The budget total of \$1,800,000,000 is 32 per cent earmarked for defense, he pointed out. This, he argued, was in order to equip this country "to fight nobody."

"Mr. Adams listed budget cuts under current appropriations for various activities, including \$400,000,000 from agriculture, \$562,000,000 from relief, \$15,000,000 from the National Youth Administration, \$64,000,000 from the CCC, \$45,000,000 from road funds, \$20,000,000 from public buildings, \$53,000,000 from military posts and \$98,000,000 from flood control and river and harbor work.

"I think we can make the savings," he said, "by reducing appropriations for a war which is not coming. Better spend our money for the farmer, better for relief, better for soil conservation, better for CCC camps, better for rural electrification than for building machinery to destroy human life when we shall have no occasion to use it.

"And I have the apprehension that once we have built up a navy, once we have fortified islands so far off that we do not know where they are, there is a temptation to use them."

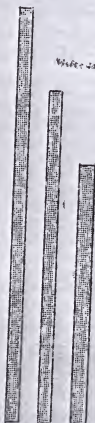
National Defense
Leaflet

(over)

X-JX 1908

116 N 5 133

THE PEACE JOB



Under War-Time Control 1941-1942 Oct. 9, 1941

Gift Div. for S. 1941 War-Time Control Oct. 9, 1941

BY
RUTH SARLES

NATIONAL COUNCIL
FOR PREVENTION OF WAR
532 17th St., Wash., D.C.

Form card

X-JX 1908

26 N5

134

IS A FEDERATED PEACE EFFORT DESIRABLE AND POSSIBLE NOW?

By Ray Newton

This is submitted not for your acceptance but for your consideration. It is submitted on behalf of a committee composed of Mildred Scott Olmstead and Roberta Kramer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Albert W. Hamilton and Alice Dodge of the Keep America Out of War Congress, Warren Mullin of the National Council for Prevention of War, Don E. Smucker of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Harold Chance and Ray Newton of the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee. The above-mentioned committee was a subcommittee set up by the "General Staff."

Among the leaders in the peace organizations and those closely associated with them there is a firm conviction that the recent events in Europe and possible subsequent events as far as can be foreseen will make it increasingly difficult to keep this country from becoming involved in the wars of Europe and Asia. It is the general opinion that between now and the presidential election in November there will probably be no concerted effort to get us into war, but that there will be a concerted effort on the part of the Allies and on the part of the many leaders in this country to prepare our citizens emotionally to participate in the war. When the elections are behind us, unless it has become clear that the Allies can win a decisive victory without our participation, we can expect a rather rapid vigorous effort to take us into war:

1) in terms of credit and loans, 2) in terms of military participation. Everyone hopes that it will not be necessary for us to go in but if it seems that the Allies may lose, there are those in power in this country who would join with the Allies in leading this country into war.

Therefore in the opinion of some of us it seems to be of the utmost importance that within the next 365 days everything possible should be done to check the emotional drift to war and to hold the determination of the American people where it now is in its opposition to involvement.

The subcommittee mentioned above spent the day of Wednesday, April 17, discussing the question as to whether or not there was enough vitality in the peace efforts to put on a vigorous, wide-spread federated effort and how such an effort might be organized. At this point I want to repeat that the committee is not asking you to accept this report but to consider it, to add to it and take from it, as you think best. All the members of the committee were not present throughout all the sessions but the following represents the sense of the gathering as nearly as I can determine:

A BUREAU OF EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION: The committee suggests the desirability of setting up a Bureau of Education and Interpretation which would function on behalf of the organizations associated in this federated effort. Among the things which such a bureau might do would be to publish a semi-newspaper which might appear once a week and be sold to the constituency of all the organizations and to the public. Such a newspaper would seek to keep its readers informed regarding developments in the international field; it would seek to interpret events and their significance to the United States, as for example in the recent invasion of Norway. The paper would seek to help its readers find answers to

135
IX 1908
26 15
Hawking, 1908
IS A FEDERATED PEACE EFFORT DESIRABLE AND POSSIBLE NOW?

By Ray Newton

This is submitted not for your acceptance but for your consideration. It is submitted on behalf of a committee composed of Mildred Scott Olmstead and Roberta Kramer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Albert W. Hamilton and Alice Dodge of the Keep America Out of War Congress, Warren Mullin of the National Council for Prevention of War, Don E. Smucker of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Harold Chance and Ray Newton of the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee. The above-mentioned committee was a subcommittee set up by the "General Staff."

Among the leaders in the peace organizations and those closely associated with them there is a firm conviction that the recent events in Europe and possible subsequent events as far as can be foreseen will make it increasingly difficult to keep this country from becoming involved in the wars of Europe and Asia. It is the general opinion that between now and the presidential election in November there will probably be no concerted effort to get us into war, but that there will be a concerted effort on the part of the Allies and on the part of the many leaders in this country to prepare our citizens emotionally to participate in the war. When the elections are behind us, unless it has become clear that the Allies can win a decisive victory without our participation, we can expect a rather rapid vigorous effort to take us into war: 1) in terms of credit and loans, 2) in terms of military participation. Everyone hopes that it will not be necessary for us to go in but if it seems that the Allies may lose, there are those in power in this country who would join with the Allies in leading this country into war.

Therefore in the opinion of some of us it seems to be of the utmost importance that within the next 365 days everything possible should be done to check the emotional drift to war and to hold the determination of the American people where it now is in its opposition to involvement.

The subcommittee mentioned above spent the day of Wednesday, April 17, discussing the question as to whether or not there was enough vitality in the peace efforts to put on a vigorous, wide-spread federated effort and how such an effort might be organized. At this point I want to repeat that the committee is not asking you to accept this report but to consider it, to add to it and take from it, as you think best. All the members of the committee were not present throughout all the sessions but the following represents the sense of the gathering as nearly as I can determine:

A BUREAU OF EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION: The committee suggests the desirability of setting up a Bureau of Education and Interpretation which would function on behalf of the organizations associated in this federated effort. Among the things which such a bureau might do would be to publish a semi-newspaper which might appear once a week and be sold to the constituency of all the organizations and to the public. Such a newspaper would seek to keep its readers informed regarding developments in the international field; it would seek to interpret events and their significance to the United States, as for example in the recent invasion of Norway. The paper would seek to help its readers find answers to

*Personal copy of speech of W.A.S.,
Washington, D.C.*

EMERGENCY PEACE CONFERENCE
Lafayette Hotel, Washington, D. C., October 21, 1940

JX 1908
u6 N5
136

Remarks of O. K. Armstrong, Springfield, Missouri,
Opening the Conference

We are met here as individual citizens, interested in an urgent and vital task--to discover the forces that are at work seeking to break down the neutrality of our people and to drag our nation into wars with our neighbors in Europe or the Far East; to analyze those forces, to expose and combat them with all our intelligence and vigor.

Many of us are officers and members of organizations dedicated to the great responsibility of creating and maintaining friendly international relations. Some of us are veterans of the last great World War, and fundamental in all our great veterans' organizations is the ideal expressed in the preamble to the constitution of the American Legion, "To promote peace and goodwill on earth."

As a member of the American Legion, I am charged with the specific duty to combat all propaganda designed to destroy our neutrality and peace, and to demonstrate that our involvement in war is not inevitable and must not occur. Each one of you represents some organization with similar ideals. The emphasis within the program of each group varies considerably, but there is common ground upon which we, and all other patriotic American citizens, may stand in our determination to keep our country from being dragged down the unspeakably tragic road to war.

Whether we are here as individuals, as I am, or whether we speak for our groups, the problem we face and the purpose of our coming together is the same.

I suggested in the letter requesting your attendance at this meeting that these three items might well be attacked in our discussions: The proper use of our defense; keeping our country from involvement in war; and rebuilding peace and goodwill among men and nations.

Upon the question of what types and extent of military defenses should be employed there could be vast differences of opinion among us. But surely upon this thesis we may all unite:

Our military strength, our expanded preparedness program, should be employed only for defense and not for the creation of conflict and strife.

Our defense costs fall now with heavy weight upon the resources of all the people. These costs will increase to almost crushing weight in the future. In the name of defense our government has swept aside some of our cherished traditions of peace-time individual liberties. In the name of defense our national life has assumed a war footing. These things the American people seem willing to accept, in the name of defense. Are they not then entitled to demand certain things in return? Should they not demand, in one mighty voice, that no one responsible for a single item in our defense program use his position to create ill will, to suggest belligerency toward a neighbor nation, to participate in the intrigues of warring states, to betray the neutrality of the American people?

Perhaps a major task of this conference will be to demand a clear definition of the scope and methods of our defense. Just what territory are we called upon to defend? The American people are entitled to know. Not only that--the people are

... of war,
Washington D.C.
June 1940
X-JX 1908

ARMISTICE DAY
November 11, 1940

X-JX 1908

U6 N5
137

SUGGESTIONS FOR OBSERVANCE

For Groups of Adults or Young People
of Junior and Senior High School Age

The following four topics offer suggestions for talks by one person or for discussion by several.

1. After This War, What?

To look back to the armistice of the last war is to look ahead to the armistice of today's war.

It is not too soon to do this.

What kind of a world is it that we are trying to reach through war? The dictators are an obstacle to the kind of world we want, but granted they are removed, shall we be willing to do the other things necessary to do to establish that kind of world? If the democracies are willing to do today the things that it would be necessary to do to attain an ordered and secure world, might it not be possible to bring about an armistice in the near future?

To draw up conditions for a new world settlement, would not be to make concessions to the aggressions of today. On the contrary, it would be for the democracies to reestablish their initiative in world affairs and to move toward obtaining the kind of world they desire.

Behind the dictators are the problems that gave rise to them; problems that must be met and solved if the people of the world are to win what they are now fighting and dying for--order, security, the freedom necessary for both spiritual and material progress.

201 - ed

X 1908

u6 N5 138

Excerpts from NATIONAL FARMERS UNION PROGRAM for 1941

Adopted in National Convention at Denver, Colorado, November 18 - 20, 1940

* * *

From Report of Conference on Legislation

"In a world torn by war and dotted with countries where democracy was too weak to survive, our own country is now engaged in a great national effort to so strengthen and so revitalize our own democracy that no force within or without may take from us our precious heritage of freedom.

"We, as responsible leaders in the farm community, recognize that the only defense against totalitarian dictatorship is total preparedness for democracy by achieving and maintaining the health, well-being and freedom of every one of our fellow-citizens, as well as by adequate military preparations. In this solemn effort American agriculture constitutes the first line of defense for our country -- for it is today the weakest section of our internal front. Any program for defense which does not result in guaranteeing for all our farm families stable, self-supporting homes, and all of our citizens complete protection of their civil liberties will inevitably expose our democracy, at its very heart, to those same forces which undermined the democracies of Europe."

"19. We re-assert our historic position as opposed to the sending of American boys to fight on foreign soil, and demand that the Congress of the United States limit military action of this country to a strictly defensive policy, dedicated only to the preservation of our democracy."

From Report of Conference on Education

"In view of the present international crisis and the problems arising therefrom, we recognize the increasing importance of education for citizenship in a democracy. We therefore recommend a continuance of our historic program of education on the economic causes of war; of promotion of the study of civil rights; and methods of their maintenance; and of the effects of war profits and war debts upon agriculture and lastly of the cooperative method of building a peaceful world."

* * *

X- JX 1908 139

, u6 N5

WORLD PROBLEMS - 1940

By Florence Brewer Boeckel

TOPICS OF LEAFLETS

America and War
Peace Now
The Trade Agreements Program
"Armaments are Foreign Policy"
Peace Time Embargo
Cost of War
War Profits
The War Referendum to Date
Military Disaffection Bills
Analysis of Present Neutrality Law

Price: 25¢ for set; single leaflets, 5¢

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D. C.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR
1013 Eighteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

MINUTES OF AN ADJOURNED BUSINESS MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR AS A CORPORATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AT OUR NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 19, 1944, at 11 A.M.

The following members of the National Council for Prevention of War were represented by proxy: Howard K. Beale, Emma S. P. Lum, Ethel Luce-Clausen, James H. Rogers, Douglas Dobson, J. Hoge Ricks, Robert C. Grady, Raymond S. Jewett, Wilbur E. Lawmaker, J. Barnard Walton, Elizabeth F. Hoswell, Gilbert Stinger, Blanche C. Eisendrath, Ruth Sarles, Mrs. Philip H. Gray, Jr., Helen Marston Beardsley, (with Frederick J. Libby as their proxy), Anna Griscom Elkinton (Ray Newton as proxy), E. Haines Turner (Ray Wilson as proxy), C. H. Hamlin, W. Appleton Lawrence, Robert C. Whitehead, A. J. Maste (with no appointee).

MAR 20 1944

The following members of the Executive Board and Council were present: T. Janney Brown, Margaret Campbell (Mr. Libby as proxy), Charles L. Carhart, Ray Newton, Mrs. Sina M. Stanton, Norman Whitney (Mr. Libby as proxy), Frederick J. Libby, Mrs. Dorothy Robinson (Mr. Libby as proxy) and members of the Council staff.

Ray Newton was elected chairman of the meeting.

The Executive Secretary explained that this was a joint session of the Executive Board and the adjourned business meeting of the National Council for Prevention of War to take final action on the Findings of our Annual Conference on Policy and Action which was held in Philadelphia, December 2-4, 1943.

On motion of Mr. Libby, seconded by Mr. Brown, it was voted to approve the Minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Board held in Philadelphia on December 4, 1943, as distributed.

On motion of Mr. Libby, seconded by Mr. Brown, it was voted to approve the Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting of the Council held at our Headquarters on October 13, 1943, as distributed.

On motion of Mr. Libby, seconded by Mrs. Stanton, it was voted that the Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Conference on Policy and Action as published in the December issue of PEACE ACTION be accepted as the official report, and that this Report be incorporated in the Minutes of this meeting.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Report on Albion P. Beverage

The Executive Secretary reported that Rev. Albion P. Beverage had begun work with the National Council on January 3. He has made a beginning in acquainting himself with our work and with his job as Legislative Secretary but has been obliged to spend much of his time looking for a home for his family. He has found an excellent house in Rockville and his family should reach Washington today. (Mr. Beverage reported in person for part of the meeting.)

Notes for Your Speech
On German Dismantling

PILOT PLANT STUDY SHCWS
MOVING COST
6 TIMES SALES PRICE

"A former U. S. oil refinery, part of the Canol project, ... was bought by Imperial Oil Ltd. at \$1,000,000 and is now being moved from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, to Edmonton, Alta. Deconstruction, moving, and building will cost about \$6,000,000."

--Finance and Business Section
--New York Herald Tribune, Feb. 8, '48

Now Look At
The Big Figures

Secretary Marshall gives the 1938 valuation of the plants to be moved from the Western Zone at \$400,000,000. (Page 10, State Department Press Release No. 100, February 9, 1948). Appreciation in value, because of scarcity, might run this figure up to a present-day value of \$800,000,000.

To determine the cost of moving and setting up these plants in their new locations, suppose we use the example of the pilot plant above, and multiply by a conservative 5. You would find it's costing the U. S. \$4,000,000,000 to supply Germany's neighbors with \$800,000,000 worth of reparations. (\$400,000,000 at 1938 prices).

Accordingly, the State Department, while it is offering to underwrite dollar deficits in Europe through the Marshall Plan, may fairly be charged with responsibility for an estimated \$4,000,000,000 of those deficits because of moving hundreds of massive factories across a vengefully wicked economic checkerboard.

MORGENTHAUISM STILL LIVES
AT OUR EXPENSE

National Council for Prevention of War
Washington 6, D. C.

1013 - 18th Street, N.W.
Telephone District 8010

Vice-Chairmen

EMILY G. BALCH
DR. CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.
MR. BURESTABLE BROOKS
DR. ABRAHAM CROSBACH
CHARLES D. EGLEY
JOSEPH W. FICHTER
CHESTER A. GRAHAM
DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
DR. MORGAN W. JOHNSON
E. STANLEY JONES
REV. W. APPLETON LAWRENCE
A. DONALD A. MACLEAN
BENJAMIN E. MAYS
DR. W. O. MENDENHALL
MR. W. S. OVERTON
DR. LEVI T. PENNINGTON
MR. JEANNETTE RANKIN
WILLIAM H. RICHNEY
JUDGE J. HOCK RICKS
DR. HARRY K. RUBIN
DR. EMMET FREMONT TITTLER
MRS. BURTON K. WHEELER

Executive Board

ROBERT W. BROOKS
T. JANNEY BROWN
CHARLES L. CAHART
ROBERT H. DAVIDSON
PAUL H. FURLEY
J. CALVIN KEENE
MRS. JOSEPHINE H. KYLES
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
PAUL MUNDY
RAY NEWTON
MRS. DOROTHY M. ROBINSON
MRS. SIMA H. STANTON
MRS. J. CLARK WALDRON
NORMAN J. WHITNEY

Participating Organizations

Brethren Service Commission, Church
of the Brethren
Fellowship of Reconciliation
General Conference of the Religious
Society of Friends
National Reform Association
Peace Association of Friends in America
Woman's Missionary Union of Friends
in America
Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom

X-JX 1908
26 N5 142

Progressive World Organization

Worldwide Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement

Worldwide Education for Peace

National Council for Prevention of War

1013 EIGHTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



EXECUTIVE STAFF

Executive Secretary

FREDERICK J. LIBBY

Associate Secretaries

JAMES FINGANE

MAUR R. SALAW

Office Secretary

MRS. GLADYS K. GOULD MACKENZIE

Treasurer

T. JANNEY BROWN

Telephone, DI strict 8010

March 22, 1948

Dear Congressman:

Have you reflected on the fact that a few days ago the Army's outlook for UMT was hopeless, but that now there are some who think that either UMT or the draft law has a bare chance of passage? That a few days ago President Truman's popularity had reached an all-time low, but that a week later his chances of re-election had greatly improved? That a few days ago the Republican watchword was "economy," but that today they are contemplating adoption of the vicious European practice of maintaining two budgets -- one the regular budget and the other a "defense" budget of many additional billions?

And having observed this astonishing change in the outlook for military expenditures, for the militarization of our youth, and for the re-election of President Truman, has it occurred to you that astute policy-makers may have anticipated that a war scare would achieve these very results?

But do you think the American people really prefer guns to homes? That they really want to pay to the generals and admirals the salaries long due their school teachers? That they are anxious to turn over the education of their children to top sergeants?

You will find in the enclosed issue of PEACE ACTION the first chapters of the story of "how we got that way." The March issue will be published in a few days and will carry the story further.

Meanwhile, we hope you will not act hastily, but will weigh thoughtfully this suspicious war scare and the bleak future for America which it portends.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick J. Libby

Frederick J. Libby
Executive Secretary

FJL:d
Enc.

Vice-Chairmen

EMILY G. BALCH
DR. CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.
MRS. BERTHA L. BOWLES
DR. ARTHUR CROSBACH
CHARLES D. EOLLY
JOSEPH W. FICHTER
CHESTER A. GRAHAM
DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
DR. MODERAN W. JOHNSON
E. STANLEY JONES
REV. W. APPLETON LAWRENCE
DR. DONALD A. MACLEAN
BENJAMIN E. MAY
DR. W. O. MENDENHALL
MRS. W. S. OVERTON
DR. LEVI T. PENNINGTON
HON. IRVINGTHORP RANKIN
WILLIAM H. RICHNEY
JUDGE J. HOGE RICKS
DR. HARRY R. RUBIN
DR. EUGENE FREMONT TITTLER
MRS. BURTON K. WHEELER

Executive Board

ROBERT W. BROOKS
T. JANNEY BROWN
CHARLES L. CARRIART
ROBERT H. DAVISON
PAUL H. PUFFEY
J. CALVIN KEENE
MRS. JOSEPHINE H. KYLES
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
PAUL MURPHY
RAY NEWTON
MRS. DOROTHY M. ROBINSON
MRS. SARA H. STANTON
MRS. J. CLARKE WALDRON
NORMAN J. WHITNEY

Participating Organizations

Brethren Service Commission, Church
of the Brethren
Fellowship of Reconciliation
General Conference of the Religious
Society of Friends
National Reform Association
Peace Association of Friends in America
Woman's Missionary Union of Friends
in America
Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom

Progressive World Organization

Worldwide Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement

Worldwide Education for Peace

National Council for Prevention of War

1013 EIGHTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



EXECUTIVE STAFF

Executive Secretary

FREDERICK J. LIBBY

Associate Secretaries

JAMES FINUCANE
MARK R. SHAW

Office Secretary

MRS. GLADYS K. GOULD MACKENZIE

Treasurer

T. JANNEY BROWN

Telephone, DI strict 8010

March 22, 1948

To the Chief
Editorial Writer:

Have you reflected on the fact that a few days ago the Army's outlook for UMT was hopeless, but that now there are some who think that either UMT or the draft law has a bare chance of passage? That a few days ago President Truman's popularity had reached an all-time low, but that a week later his chances of re-election had greatly improved? That a few days ago the Republican watchword was "economy," but that today they are contemplating adoption of the vicious European practice of maintaining two budgets — one the regular budget and the other a "defense" budget of many additional billions?

And having observed this astonishing change in the outlook for military expenditures, for the militarization of our youth, and for the re-election of President Truman, has it occurred to you that astute policy-makers may have anticipated that a war scare would achieve these very results?

But do you think the American people really prefer guns to homes? That they really want to pay to the generals and admirals the salaries long due their school teachers? That they are anxious to turn over the education of their children to top sergeants?

You will find in the enclosed issue of PEACE ACTION the first chapters of the story of "how we got that way" and an alternative. The March issue will be published in a few days and will carry the story further.

We hope you will weigh thoughtfully this suspicious war scare and the bleak future for America and the world which it portends, and over against this picture the fruits we might expect from making our primary goal a peacetime economy at home and abroad.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick J. Libby
Executive Secretary

FJL:d

Vice-Chairmen

EMILY G. BALCH
DR. CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.
MRS. BERTHA L. BOWEN
DR. ABRAHAM CROENBACH
CHARLES D. EAGLE
JOSEPH W. FICHTER
CHARLES A. GRAHAM
DR. JOHN HAYES HOLMES
DR. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON
DR. E. STANLEY JONES
REV. W. APPLETON LAWRENCE
DR. DONALD A. MACLEAN
BENJAMIN E. MAY
DR. W. O. MENDENHALL
MRS. W. S. OVERTON
DR. LEVI T. PENNINGTON
HON. JEANNETTE RANKIN
WILLIAM H. RENDLEY
JUDGE J. HOGE RICKS
DR. HARRY R. RUBIN
DR. EMMET FREMONT TUTTLE
MRS. BURTON K. WHEELER

Executive Board

ROBERT W. BROOKS
T. JANNEY BROWN
CHARLES L. CAHAERT
ROBERT H. DAVIDSON
PAUL H. PUFFEY
J. CALVIN KEENE
MRS. JOSEPHINE H. KYLES
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
PAUL HICKEY
RAY NEWTON
MRS. DOROTHY M. ROBINSON
MRS. SINA H. STANTON
MRS. J. CLARKE WALDRON
NORMAN J. WHITNEY

Participating Organizations

Brethren Service Commission, Church of the Brethren
Fellowship of Reconciliation
General Conference of the Religious Society of Friends
National Reform Association
Peace Association of Friends in America
Woman's Missionary Union of Friends in America
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

X-JX 1908
26 N5 144

Progressive World Organization
Worldwide Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement
Worldwide Education for Peace

National Council for Prevention of War

1013 EIGHTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

March 29, 1948

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Executive Secretary
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
Associate Secretaries
JAMES FINUCANE
MARK R. SHAW
Office Secretary
MRS. GLADYS K. GOULD MACKENZIE
Treasurer
T. JANNEY BROWN
Telephone, DI strict 8010

Dear Friend:

What do you want of our Government above everything else it could give you? And what does a frightened world want of the United States? An enduring peace!

Yet we are being led towards war. Our government is militarizing our foreign service, encircling Russia with air bases, re-arming the Western world from our surplus and terrifying Western Europe with our open preparations for a war that would end our civilization. The Truman Doctrine is a continuing challenge to Russia to "Back down or fight."

HOW CAN THE TIDE BE TURNED TOWARDS PEACE?

We think we see how this fatal war policy can be checked and reversed. The farm organizations, the labor unions, both A.F. of L. and CIO, the churches, both Catholic and Protestant, and the educational associations have cooperated informally with the peace organizations in defeating peacetime conscription for three successive years, and it is believed that their powerful opposition will probably defeat it again now.

Why cannot forces that have resisted successfully a three-year drive of the "big brass" and big business go on to win further victories? We all want the fruits of a peacetime economy--schools and better-paid school teachers, more homes instead of more barracks, world disarmament instead of world re-armament, and increasing economic and political cooperation through an improved United Nations. We believe that this present cooperation of "Farm, Labor, Church, and School" can be extended into a decentralized peace campaign that would "turn the tide towards peace."

The NCPW program for 1948, while continuing to maintain and expand our legislative contacts and our educational program on the burning issues of today, will aim at developing this decentralized campaign as our main objective. We need money to finance this work. If this letter, which is being sent to a new list without checking, should duplicate a previous appeal from us to which you have already contributed, please disregard it. But if you have not yet contributed for 1948 to our work, will you please do so now?

Sincerely yours,

Frederick J. Libby

Frederick J. Libby
Executive Secretary

Vice-Chairmen

EMILY G. BALCH
DR. CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.
MRS. BERTHA L. BOWLES
DR. ABRAHAM CROSBACH
CHARLES D. ELEY
JOSEPH W. FICHTER
CHESTER A. GRAHAM
DR. JOHN HAYES HOLMES
DR. NORMAN W. JOHNSON
E. STANLEY JONES
DR. W. APPLETON LAWRENCE
DR. DONALD A. MACLEAN
BENJAMIN E. MAYS
DR. W. O. MERRILL
MRS. W. S. OVERTON
DR. LEVI T. PENNINGTON
HON. JEANNETTE RANKIN
WILLIAM H. REGENCY
JUDGE J. HOGE RICKS
DR. HARRY R. RUDIN
DR. ERNEST FREEMONT TITTLE
MRS. BURTON K. WHEELER

Executive Board

ROBERT W. BROOKS
T. JANNEY BROWN
CHARLES L. CARHART
ROBERT H. DAVISON
PAUL H. FURFAY
J. CALVIN KEENE
MRS. JOSEPHINE H. KYLES
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
PAUL MUNDY
RAY NEWTON
MRS. DOROTHEA M. ROBINSON
MRS. SINA H. STANTON
MRS. J. CLAUDE WALDRON
NORMAN J. WHITNEY

Participating Organizations

Brethren Service Commission, Church
of the Brethren
Fellowship of Reconciliation
General Conference of the Religious
Society of Friends
National Reform Association
Peace Association of Friends in America
Woman's Missionary Union of Friends
in America
Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom

Progressive World Organization

Worldwide Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement

Worldwide Education for Peace

National Council for Prebention of War

1013 EIGHTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



EXECUTIVE STAFF

Executive Secretary

FREDERICK J. LIBBY

Associate Secretaries

JAMES FENICANE

MARK R. SHAW

Office Secretary

Mrs. GLADYS K. GOULD MACKENZIE

Treasurer

T. JANNEY BROWN

Telephone, DI stict 8100

March 31, 1948

The expected has happened! Appropriation time is crisis time. The Administration has launched a war scare after an unprecedented build-up in an attempt to jam peacetime conscription down the American people's throats, accompanied with a demand that our military budget be doubled.

Our foreign policy is the Truman Doctrine, the President said recently. Its aim, in David Lawrence's words, is to "scare Russia or prepare to fight Russia." Its failure to scare Russia has been observed by the whole world, notably in Russia's recent absorption of Czechoslovakia. So our militarists, whose policy it is, are demanding vast war preparations "to force a showdown." This will be a challenge to Russia to "back down or fight."

You heard the President say March 17 in his address to Congress that his aim is "to secure the peace and prevent war." You and I would say that every arms race in history has prevented peace and assured war. If Russia doesn't back down, we must, or find ourselves in World War III, which the scientists have warned us will not end until our civilization has been gutted and many millions have died, not only in Russia but here. Bacteria are the poor nation's weapon, and they are as deadly, if not so spectacular, as atom bombs.

We must fight the whole military expansion proposal. Wild re-armament is no more hopeful a program than its opposite extreme, appeasement. Let us know what you think of the following simple next steps: (1) Require our armed forces to formulate a defense program within the limits of \$11 billion, or preferably \$9 billion, as was proposed before this war scare came. (2) Stop squandering our resources in arming ourselves and the rest of the western world to fight Communism with guns, and concentrate on building up a healthy peacetime economy at home and abroad. (3) Abandon our "take it or leave it" attitude on the approach to disarmament and throw our weight into a fresh effort for world disarmament, in order that the abundant resources of mankind may at last contribute to promoting human welfare.

We need money at once to finance this program. Will you send your contribution for 1948 now?

Sincerely yours,

Frederick J. Libby
Executive Secretary

Vice-Chairmen

EMILEY G. BALCH
DR. CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.
MISS BERTHA L. BOWLES
DR. ABRAHAM CROONBACH
CHARLES D. EGLEY
JOSEPH W. FICHTER
CHESTER A. GRAHAM
DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
DR. ROBERT W. JOHNSON
STANLEY JONES
W. APPLETON LAWRENCE
DONALD A. MACLEAN
DR. JAMIE A. MATS
DR. W. O. MENDENHALL
MISS W. S. OVERTON
DR. LEVI T. PENNINGTON
HON. JEANETTE RANKIN
WILLIAM F. RICHNEY
JUDON J. ROSE RICKS
DR. HARRY R. RUBIN
DR. ERNEST FREMONT TITTLER
MISS BUSTON K. WHEELER

X-JX 1908 146
26 N5

Progressive World Organization
Worldwide Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement
Worldwide Education for Peace

National Council for Prevention of War

1013 EIGHTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



EXECUTIVE STAFF

Executive Secretary
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
Associate Secretaries
JAMES FINOCANE
MARK R. SHAW
Office Secretary
MISS GLADYS K. GOULD MACKENZIE
Treasurer
T. JANNEY BROWN

Telephone, DI strict 8010

Executive Board

ROBERT W. BROOKS
T. JANNEY BROWN
CHARLES L. CARRART
ROBERT H. DAVISON
PAUL H. FURFET
J. CALVIN KERN
MISS JOSEPHINE H. KYLES
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
PAUL MUNDY
RAY NEWTON
MISS DOROTHY M. ROBINSON
MISS SINA H. STANTON
MISS J. CLAUKE WALSON
NORMAN J. WHITNEY

Participating Organizations

Brethren Service Commission, Church
of the Brethren
Fellowship of Reconciliation
General Conference of the Religious
Society of Friends
National Reform Association
Peace Association of Friends in America
Woman's Missionary Union of Friends
in America
Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom

April 1, 1948

The enclosed letter addressed to Senator Taft as Chairman of the Republican Steering Committee is self-explanatory. Does it not express "grass-roots" sentiment with respect to the Truman Administration's war scare and the resulting "tax-and-spend" program?


We believe that our present policy should be neither appeasement nor aggressive belligerency. We believe that the Republican leadership should refuse to be stampeded by the Democratic President at this late date into a course of action from which there will be no retreat and the end of which is war.

We appeal to you, as an influential member of your State Committee, to sign this letter if you approve it. And return it with your signature and the signatures of other like-minded Republicans in your community to reach us by Monday noon, April 5. If the time is too short to return the letter, please wire, collect if necessary.

The issue is peace or war. Henry Wallace is gathering hundreds of thousands of supporters as the champion of peace. Shouldn't the Republican Party have these votes and repudiate being a "me, too" to the Truman war policy?

The letter with its signatures will be mailed to Senator Taft next Monday afternoon and released for publication in the press Tuesday.

Sincerely yours,


Frederick J. Libby
Executive Secretary

FJL:d

cc-Chairmen

X-JX 1908

26/5/47

EMILY G. BAICH
MR. CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.
MRS. BERTHAER BROYLES
DR. ABRAHAM CROONRACH
CHARLES D. EGGY
JOSEPH W. FICHTER
CHESTER A. GRAHAM
DR. JOHN HAYES HOLMES
DR. OSCAR W. JOHNSON
DR. DANIEL JONES
DR. JOHN A. LAWRENCE
MR. DONALD A. MACLEAN
DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYE
DR. W. O. MENDENHALL
MRS. W. S. OVERTON
DR. LEVI T. PENNINGTON
HON. JEANETTE RANKIN
WILLIAM H. REGENCY
JUDGE J. HOBBS RICKS
DR. HARRY R. RUBIN
DR. ERNEST FREMONT TITTLER
MRS. BURTON E. WHEELER

Progressive World Organisation
Worldwide Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement
Worldwide Education for Peace

National Council for Prevention of War

1013 EIGHTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



EXECUTIVE STAFF

Executive Secretary
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
Associate Secretaries
JAMES FINUCANE
MARK R. SHAW
Office Secretary
MRS. GLADYS K. GOULD MACKENZIE
Treasurer
T. JANNEY BROWN
Telephone, DI strict 8010

Executive Board

ROBERT W. BROOKS
T. JANNEY BROWN
CHARLES L. CASHART
RODOLPH H. DAVISON
PAUL H. FURFEE
J. CALVIN KIENE
MRS. JOSEPHINE H. KYLES
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
PAUL MUNDT
RAY NEWTON
MRS. DOROTHY M. ROBINSON
MRS. SINIA H. STANTON
MRS. J. CLARET WALDRON
NORMAN J. WHITNEY

Participating Organizations

Brethren Service Commission, Church
of the Brethren
Fellowship of Reconciliation
General Conference of the Religious
Society of Friends
National Reform Association
Peace Association of Friends in America
Woman's Missionary Union of Friends
in America
Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom

April 1, 1948

URGENT

Dear Friend:

Will you please read carefully the enclosed letter addressed to Senator Taft as Chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, and write or wire us, to reach us not later than next Monday noon, April 5, if you are willing that your name be signed to it?

We believe that our present policy should be neither appeasement nor aggressive belligerency. Should not the Republican leadership refuse to be stampeded by the Democratic President, as the sands of his Administration are running out, into a course of action from which there will be no retreat and the end of which is war?

President Truman's attempt to "contain" Communism by force of arms and to achieve peace by an arms race is leading the world to war and not to peace. We witness constantly fresh provocations on Russia's side and counter-moves on ours. Crises can be created at will by either country.

Henry Wallace is sure that the people of America and the world want peace; and as the champion of peace he is gaining hundreds of thousands of supporters. Since only the Republican Party, however, can defeat President Truman, shouldn't you encourage its leadership to reject the "me, too" attitude towards the Truman war policy, in order that its many millions of adherents may be permitted to vote for "Peace without appeasement" in the November election?

Another point--Send us with the authorization to use your own name the names of other persons influential in your community, who, after reading the Taft letter, want to be included among the signers. Indicate in your letter or telegram positions held by the signatories including yourself and also your occupations.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick J. Libby

Frederick J. Libby
Executive Secretary

FJL:d

EMILY G. BALCH
DR. CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.
MISS BETHHELLE BOWLES
DR. ABRAHAM CROSBACH
CHARLES D. EGLEY
JOSEPH W. FICHTER
CHESTER A. GRAHAM
DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
DR. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON
DR. E. STANLEY JONES
REV. W. APPLETON LAWRENCE
E. DONALD A. MACLEAN
BENJAMIN E. MAYS
W. O. MENDERHALL
MISS W. S. OVERTON
DR. LEVI T. PENNINGTON
HON. JEANETTE R. RANKIN
WILLIAM H. REEDY
JUDGE J. HOOK RICKS
DR. HARRY R. RUBIN
DR. FENEST FREMONT TUTTLE
MISS BERTON K. WHEELER

Progressive World Organization
Worldwide Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement
Worldwide Education for Peace

National Council for Prevention of War

1013 EIGHTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



EXECUTIVE STAFF

Executive Secretary
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
Associate Secretaries
JAMES FINUCANE
MARK R. SHAW
Office Secretary
MISS GLADYS K. GOULD MACKENZIE
Treasurer
T. JANNEY BROWN
Telephone, DI strict 8010

Executive Board

ROBERT W. BROOKS
T. JANNEY BROWN
CHARLES L. CAHART
ROBERT H. DAVIDSON
PAUL H. FURLEY
J. CALVIN KEESE
MISS JOSEPHINE H. KYLES
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
PAUL MUNOY
RAY NEWTON
MISS DOROTHY M. ROBINSON
MISS SIMA H. STANTON
MISS J. CLARK WALDON
NORMAN J. WHITNEY

Participating Organizations

Brethren Service Commission, Church
of the Brethren
Fellowship of Reconciliation
General Conference of the Religious
Society of Friends
National Reform Association
Peace Association of Friends in America
Woman's Missionary Union of Friends
in America
Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom

April 15, 1948

Dear Friend:

What do you want of our Government above everything else it could give you? And what does a frightened world want of the United States? An enduring peace!

Yet we are being led towards war. Our government is militarizing our foreign service, encircling Russia with air bases, re-arming the Western world from our surplus and terrifying Western Europe with our open preparations for a war that would end our civilization. The Truman Doctrine is a continuing challenge to Russia to "Back down or fight."

HOW CAN THE TIDE BE TURNED TOWARDS PEACE?

We think we see how this fatal war policy can be checked and reversed. The farm organizations, the labor unions, both A.F. of L. and CIO, the churches, both Catholic and Protestant, and the educational associations have cooperated informally with the peace organizations in defeating peacetime conscription for three successive years, and it is believed that their powerful opposition will probably defeat it again now.

Why cannot forces that have resisted successfully a three-year drive of the "big brass" and big business go on to win further victories? We all want the fruits of a peacetime economy--schools and better-paid school teachers, more homes instead of more barracks, world disarmament instead of world re-armament, and increasing economic and political cooperation through an improved United Nations. We believe that this present cooperation of "Farm, Labor, Church, and School" can be extended into a decentralized peace campaign that would "turn the tide towards peace."

The NCPW program for 1948, while continuing to maintain and expand our legislative contacts and our educational program on the burning issues of today, will aim at developing this decentralized campaign as our main objective. We need money to finance this work. If this letter, which is being sent to a new list without checking, should duplicate a previous appeal from us to which you have already contributed, please disregard it. But if you have not yet contributed for 1948 to our work, will you please do so now?

Sincerely yours,

Frederick J. Libby
Frederick J. Libby
Executive Secretary

For Immediate Release 149

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR 5
1013 Eighteenth Street, N. W. 70
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. District 8010 48

X- JX 1908

Monday, April 19, 1948

26 N5

Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, today took a blast at the manner in which opposition witnesses to the draft are being treated by Chairman Walter G. Andrews of the House Armed Services Committee.

In a wire to Andrews today, Libby said:

"I must protest your flagrant discourtesy to every opposition witness testifying Saturday against the proposed draft bill. Throughout each testimony, without exception, and while the other members of the committee listened intently, you whispered flippant remarks to make your neighbor on the committee laugh, revealing both contempt for the sincere opinions of important religious, education, and peace groups, and a dangerous lack of understanding of how gravely your bill will disrupt the lives of millions of your fellow citizens and perhaps lead the world into an unnecessary war. Copies of this telegram are being sent to the press."

Others who testified Saturday, along with Mr. Libby, were Dr. George F. Zook, president, American Council on Education; C. M. Richards of the War Resisters League; Henry W. Sawyer, III, and Lawrence R. Mallery, Jr., representing the Greater Philadelphia Committee against Peacetime Conscription; W. Harold Row, secretary of the Church of the Brethren; and Rev. Albert Gaeddert of the Mennonite Central Committee.

END

Vice-Chairmen

EMILY G. BALCH
DR. CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.
MRS. BERTHA L. BROOKS
DR. ABRAHAM CRONRACH
CHARLES D. EBLEY
JOSEPH W. FICHTER
CHESTER A. GRAHAM
DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
DR. MORGAN W. JOHNSON
DR. E. STANLEY JONES
T. REY. W. AUSTIN LAWRENCE
MR. DONALD A. MACLEAN
BENJAMIN E. MAY
A. W. O. MENDELHALL
MRS. W. S. OVERTON
DR. LEVI T. PENNINGTON
HON. JEANNETTE RANKIN
WILLIAM H. RIGNERY
JUDON J. HOGE RICKS
DR. HARRY R. RUDIN
DR. ERNEST FREMONT TUTTLE
MRS. BURTON K. WHEELER

X-JX 1908 150
26 N5

Progressive World Organization
Worldwide Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement
Worldwide Education for Peace

National Council for Prevention of War

1013 EIGHTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



April 26, 1948

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Executive Secretary
FREDERICK J. LIBBY

Associate Secretaries
JAMES FINUCANE
MARK R. SHAW

Office Secretary
MRS. GLADYS K. GOULD MACKENZIE

Treasurer
T. JANNEY BROWN

Telephone, DI strict 8010

Executive Board

ROBERT W. BROOKS
T. JANNEY BROWN
CHARLES L. CARHART
RODGER H. DAVISON
PAUL H. FURFAY
J. CALVIN KEENE
MRS. JOSEPHINE H. KYLES
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
PAUL MUNDT
RAY NEWTON
MRS. DOROTHY M. ROBINSON
MRS. SIMA H. STANTON
MRS. J. CLARK WALDRON
NORMAN J. WHEATLEY

Participating Organizations

Brothers Service Commission, Church
of the Brethren
Fellowship of Reconciliation
General Conference of the Religious
Society of Friends
National Reform Association
Peace Association of Friends in America
Woman's Missionary Union of Friends
in America
Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom

Dear Friend:

We sent the letter to Senator Taft on April 7 with approximately nine hundred signatures that had arrived by that time. On the same day we published as an advertisement in the Washington Post the substance of the Letter with as many of the signatures as there was room for.

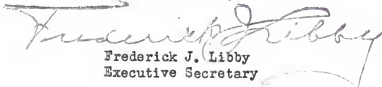
The signatures that have arrived since April 7 have now been listed and sent to Senator Taft with an explanation as to why they did not accompany the Letter.

In appreciation of your effort in the matter, we enclose a reprint of the advertisement and a copy of the February issue of PEACE ACTION in which we indicate what we believe to be the constructive alternative to our present destructive foreign policy.

We hope that those of you who are not subscribers to PEACE ACTION will want to subscribe now in order to keep in close touch with what follows during coming months. We enclose a subscription blank for the purpose. The subscription price we have kept low—50 cents a year or ten subscriptions for \$3.00 when sent at one time.

You will need the March and April issues particularly. Please send your subscription promptly.

Sincerely yours,


Frederick J. Libby
Executive Secretary

Vice-Chairmen

EMILY C. BALCH
DR. CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.
DR. BERTHALEX BOWLES
DR. ABRAHAM CROSBACH
CHARLES D. EOLEY
JOSEPH W. FICHTER
CHRISTIE A. GRAHAM
DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
DR. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON
DR. E. STANLEY JONES
DR. RAY W. APPLETON LAWRENCE
DR. DONALD A. MACLEAN
L. BENJAMIN E. MAYN
DR. W. O. MENDENHALL
MRS. W. S. OVERTON
DR. LEVI T. PENNINGTON
HON. JEANNETTE RANKIN
WILLIAM H. RENDNEY
JUDGE J. HOGE RICKS
DR. HARRY R. RUDIN
DR. ERNEST FREMONT TITTLE
MRS. BURTON K. WARELER

Executive Board

ROBERT W. BROOKS
T. JANNEY BROWN
CHARLES L. CARLHART
ROBERT H. DAVIDSON
PAUL H. FURLEY
J. CALVIN KEESE
MRS. JOSEPHINE H. KYLES
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
PAUL MONDY
RAY NEWTON
MRS. DOROTHY M. ROBINSON
MRS. SYDIA H. STANTON
MRS. J. CLARKE WALDRON
NORMAN J. WHITNEY

Participating Organizations

Brotherhood Service Commission, Church
of the Brethren
Fellowship of Reconciliation
General Conference of the Religious
Society of Friends
National Reform Association
Peace Association of Friends in America
Woman's Missionary Union of Friends
in America
Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom

X- JX 1908 151
26 N5

Progressive World Organization
Worldwide Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement
Worldwide Education for Peace

National Council for Prevention of War

1013 EIGHTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

April 27, 1948

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Executive Secretary
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
Associate Secretaries
JAMES FENCANE
MARK R. SHAW
Office Secretary
MRS. GLADYS K. GOULD MACKENZIE
Treasurer
T. JANNEY BROWN
Telephone, DI strict 8010

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

To the Chief Editorial Writer:

Have you warned your readers sufficiently regarding the disastrous effect which the prolongation of the war economy is bound to have on all of the constructive measures in which they are particularly interested?

Homes, good schools and adequately paid school teachers, good hospitals, good roads, adequate flood control and soil conservation--these are the fruits of a peacetime economy. The proposed huge expenditures for airplanes and more airplanes--which will soon be obsolete--will rob all of the required funds.

The enclosed issue of PEACE ACTION deals with these matters, and so do the two cards that are reproduced on the enclosed sheet. We are sending such cards, each containing a single argument, to about two hundred Members of the Senate and House.

For ourselves, we are convinced that consideration of increases in the military appropriations ought to wait until the November elections have given us a wiser President with a foreign policy that will mean peace instead of war. Abler diplomacy might make them unnecessary.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick J. Libby
Executive Secretary

FJL:d

Vice-Chairmen

EMILY G. BALCH
DR. CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.
MRS. BERTHAUER BROYLES
HON. ARTHUR CAPPER
DR. ABRAHAM CROMBACH
KELMUT EBY
CHARLES D. EGLEY
JOSEPH W. FICHTER
CHESTER A. GRAHAM
DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
DR. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON
DR. E. STANLEY JOYNS
MRS. DONALD A. MACLEAN
DR. SAMUEL D. MARBLE
DR. BENJAMIN E. MAY
DR. W. O. MENDENHALL
MRS. W. S. OVERTON
DR. LEVI T. PENNINGTON
HON. JEANNETTE RANKIN
WILLIAM H. REEDNEY
JUDGE J. HOOR RICKS
DR. HARRY S. RUDD
MRS. ANNALISE STEWART
MRS. ROBERT A. TAFT
MRS. DUTTON K. WHEELER

Executive Board

HOWARD K. BEALE
ROBERT W. BROOKS
T. JANNEY BROWN
CHARLES L. CARRANT
A. STAUFFER CURRY
RODOLPH H. DAVISON
PAUL H. FURFAY
MRS. EMIL HURJA
MRS. JOSEPHINE H. KYLES
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
PAUL MUNNLY
RAY NEWTON
MRS. DOROTHY M. ROBINSON
MRS. SINA H. STANTON
MRS. J. CLARKE WALDRON
NORMAN J. WHITNEY

Participating Organizations

Brother Service Commission, Church
of the Brethren
Fellowship of Reconciliation
General Conference of the Religious
Society of Friends
National Reform Association
Peace Board of the Five Years Meeting
United Society of Friends Women
Women's International League for
Peace and Freedom

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR?

Progressive World Organization

Worldwide Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement

Worldwide Education for Peace

National Council for Prevention of War

1013 EIGHTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

COPY OF A LETTER TO AN INQUIRER IN GERMANY

Dr. Johann G. Lohmann
(23) BREMEN

Richtweg 7, Bising Gruenenweg
Germany

Dear Dr. Lohmann:

Thank you for your letter of April 21 inquiring regarding
the aims and purposes of our organization and asking similar
questions concerning the Society for Prevention of World War III.

You are correct, of course, in recognizing that the two
organizations are far apart in aims and purposes. The Society
for Prevention of World War III was set up during the war to pro-
mote the aims which were embodied in the Morgenthau Plan and the
statements of Lord Van Sittart. From their point of view, the
war was fought to prevent Germany from ever becoming a "menace"
to other nations, which meant in reality the prevention of Germany
from ever becoming a strong nation, economically or politically.

The National Council for Prevention of War, on the other
hand was founded in 1921 to promote the success of the Washington Conference for
Limitation of Naval Armament. I was the moving spirit in bringing it into being and
have been the Executive Secretary from the beginning.

In the late Twenties and early Thirties, it was by every
test the strongest peace organization in America, having, at its peak, thirty
affiliated member organizations and a staff of fifty with five branch offices and is-
suing a million and a-half pieces of literature annually, with education reaching in-
to all phases of our national life. During the twenty years between 1921 and 1941,
when we were educating against World War II, we raised and spent a little over
\$2,000,000.

The best indication that our work, with that of our affil-
iated organizations, was not wasted, is the fact that all polls showed that from 75
to 85 per cent of the American people opposed our participation in the wars of Europe
and Asia right up to Pearl Harbor. During the war our main efforts were devoted to
ward education on a three-point program, which we announced at the outset of the war:

- (1) Prevent the growth of hate and intolerance.
- (2) Educate on the elements of a lasting peace.
- (3) Since only a negotiated peace could be a
lasting peace, work for the earliest possible
peace through negotiation.

From this program we did not deviate. The file of our
monthly publication, PEACE ACTION, throughout the war is the best evidence. I even
had opportunity on a nationwide radio program in the spring of 1943 to advocate "the
earliest possible peace by negotiation" and to add, "If we don't (negotiate), Stalin
will win the war."

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Executive Secretary
FREDERICK J. LIBBY

Associate Secretaries
JAMES FINIGANE
MARK R. SHAW

Office Secretary
MRS. GLADYS K. GOULD MACKENZIE

Treasurer
T. JANNEY BROWN

Telephone, DI strict 8010

May 18, 1950



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Vice-Chairmen

EMILY G. BALCH
DR. CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.
MRS. BETHELMER BODIES
HON. ARTHUR CAPPER
DR. ABRAHAM CROMBACH
KEENE EBY
CHARLES D. EGGLEY
JOSEPH W. FICHTER
CHESTER A. GABHAM
DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
R. MONDECAI W. JOHNSON
R. E. STANLEY JONES
LSC. DONALD A. MACLEAN
DR. SAMUEL D. MARBLE
DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS
DR. W. O. MENDENHALL
MRS. W. S. OVERTON
DR. LEVI T. PENNINGTON
HON. JEANNETTE RANKIN
WILLIAM H. RONSNEY
JUDOG J. HOGE RICKS
DR. HARRY R. RUBIN
MRS. ANNALIE STEWART
MRS. ROBERT A. TAPP
MRS. BURTON K. WHEELER

X-JX 1933
26 N5 153

Progressive World Organization
Worldwide Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement
Worldwide Education for Peace

National Council for Prevention of War

1013 EIGHTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

May 31, 1950

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Executive Secretary
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
Associate Secretaries
JAMES FINUCANE
MARK R. SHAW
Office Secretary
MRS. GLADYS K. GOULD MACKENZIE
Treasurer
T. JANNEY BROWN

Telephone: District 5010



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Executive Board

HOWARD K. BEALE
ROBERT W. BROOKS
T. JANNEY BROWN
CHARLES L. CARRHART
A. STAUFFER CERRY
ROBERT H. DAVIDSON
PAUL H. FURBY
MRS. EMIL HURJA
MRS. JOSEPHINE H. KYLES
FREDERICK J. LIBBY
PAUL MUNDY
RAY NEWTON
MRS. DOROTHY M. ROBINSON
MRS. SINIA H. STANTON
MRS. J. CLARET WALDRON
NORMAN J. WHITNEY

TO THE CHIEF EDITORIAL WRITER

Dear Friend:

The three issues of **PEACE ACTION** which are enclosed will bring your file up to date.

All of them deal with the two great questions of our time:

- (1) How shall the nations end our costly and perilous arms race with Russia? What constructive alternative is there to the cold war?
- (2) What are we going to do about Germany? The coercive and repressive policies that began with Morgenthauism and continued with the dismantling of Germany's peacetime industrial plants, and the one-sided "victor's justice" at Nuremberg and Dachau, have led to resentment in Germany which strengthens both extreme nationalism and Communism. Despairing people take refuge in extremes.

The wise and constructive speeches of Senators McMahon and Tydings and the Peace Address of Gen. Eisenhower, which are discussed in these **PEACE ACTIONS**, offer the "constructive alternative" which many Americans want as our national policy, instead of "sweating it out" in a cold war.

The articles discussing the improvement of our relations with Germany and with Russia speak for themselves.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick J. Libby
Frederick J. Libby
Executive Secretary

IMPORTANT NOTE:

If your readers want quantities of the speeches of Tydings or McMahon for distribution, you may tell them that we can supply them at cost.

Participating Organizations

Brethren Service Commission, Church of the Brethren
Fellowship of Reconciliation
General Conference of the Religious Society of Friends
National Reform Association
Peace Board of the Five Years Meeting
United Society of Friends Women
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

National Council for American-Soviet Friendship
Washington, D.C. *Journal*
SUGGESTIONS FOR THE OPENING ADDRESS

X-JX 1908 OR FOR THE GENERAL THEME OF FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION
26 N5 154

I. World Peace An American Ideal and Objective

July fourth is the natural occasion for the expression of pride in America and for a renewal of the spirit and ideals which inspired the men who founded it.

That the founders of this nation anticipated and hoped that it would be an instrument for freeing the world from war is evident not only in their words but in their actions. America's responsibility for peace is increased by the fact that this country is in itself an experiment in peace and has blazed the way in developing the machinery of federated government. Our flag stands as a symbol of a union of states, which as Franklin said, had "many differences to reconcile,"

In the Kellogg Pact, for which American statesmen were largely responsible, peace has been definitely advanced if not completely realized. In loyalty to America's effort and America's peace ideals her citizens must now bend their energies toward war's final abolition.

(See: "The Effort of the United States to Bring about World Peace,"
"The Paris Peace Pact: What It Means," and attached quotations.)

II. Times Have Changed: the World Today is Interdependent

The following editorial from the New York Times of July 4, 1927, offers a second topic:

"Are and of right ought to be free and independent" was written one hundred and fifty-one years ago. It was the preamble and the peroration of an announcement that the United Colonies were absolved from allegiance to the British Crown and that all political connection between them and Great Britain ought to be dissolved... To infer from this a lack of responsibility to the rest of the world, a refusal to adhere to a society of nations to promote the peace of mankind, or the assumption of political, social or economic self-sufficiency, would be to misinterpret this historic utterance.....

"With the raising of the standards of living the wants of man cannot be satisfied locally. As he ascends to a higher range of existence, whether in mere creature comforts or in intellectual commerce, the wider does the horizon of his needs become and the more insistently do they call for the removal of artificial barriers. Freedom the world around urges not only respect for the independence of the individual nation but also -- and more and more strongly -- the recognition of the interdependence of all nations."

QUOTATIONS ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE ART
OF ONE NATION ON ANOTHER

X-JX 1908

116 NS 155

"In the decades after the Civil War, American art was going through a period of rapid change and development. The influence of Europe upon American painting and sculpture became increasingly insistent. . . .

"The Barbizon influence was a strong current in American art by the 1870's, and the work of the French Impressionists was familiar here by the 1890's. . . .

"The most important of the artists who brought the culture of Europe to America in the third quarter of the nineteenth century are William Morris Hunt, John La Farge, Frank Duveneck, and William Merritt Chase. . . . From the third quarter of the nineteenth century American artists and collectors turned increasingly to France, the great animator of international art during the period which we are discussing. (1865-1934) Save for the interlude of Munich, with its cult of technique based on direct drawing with the brush, the French influence has been dominant."

- H. Cahill, "Art In America." Ch.4, sec.III-

"Waves of European Influence," p.676-7. (Reynal)

"Now, in the second quarter of this century, American architecture is much influenced by modern buildings in Europe since the War, which in turn found one of its chief inspirations in the early work of Wright. It is the International style of the present day." - "Art in America in Modern Times," Ed. by Cahill, Holgar, & Barr, Alfred Hamilton. Chap. III - "Wright and the International Style," by H. Russell Hitchcock, Jr. (Reynal)

"Persian art, which had participated in the formation of Byzantine art, was in its turn affected by the latter, and exercised its own influence on Arab, Turkish and Hindoo art. On the other hand, the north of Europe, especially Russia, converted to Christianity by the Byzantines about the year 1000, received and held fast the Byzantine tradition."

- "Apollo," by Salomon Reinach, p.103. From the French by Florence Simmonds. (Scribners, 1924, \$2.)

"Tintoretto and Bassano, one of the creators of modern landscape, were the first exemplars of Velasquez. Titian inspired Rubens and Reynolds; Tiepolo was imitated by the Spaniard, Goya, to whom we may, in a measure, ascribe the origin of French painting in the second half of the nineteenth century. In these, her offspring, it may be said that the Venetian School still exists."..(ib. p. 181)

"In Spain and in France, it (Italian art) threw out vigorous off-shoots, which have not yet ceased to bear fruit. A walk through the French school in the Louvre suffices to show that the Romans of the Empire and the Bolognese of the seventeenth century had a larger following in France than the Greeks of Phidias and the Florentines of Botticelli." (ib.p.247)

"English artists innovated no less in landscape-painting (than in portraiture). Gainsborough, Crome, and above all, Constable, took up the tradition of Ruysdael, transformed it with their insular originality, and inaugurated the modern school of realistic landscape. The best French

X-JX 1908 156
U6 N5

O Happy World!

PALMER HARTSOUGH.

J. H. FILLMORE.

1. Sing ev-ery clime and tongue, O hap - py world, O'er thee a gold-en day is
2. Might shall for sin and wrong no more as - sail, No more the poor and weak op -
3. Rise, na-tions in your might, as strikes the hour, Join ye, this high-est best en-

break - ing; Peace hath her col - ors o'er the sky un - furled, War, na-tions
press - ing; Jus - tice for truth and right shall now pre - vail, Crown-ing the
deav - or; Cast out the de - mon war, break now his power—On earth be

Chorus.

now are fast for - sak - ing. Hail dawn of joy and peace, Bright-ly un-furled,
joy - ful world with bless - ing. Hail earth in friend-ly mood,
peace henceforth for-ev - er.

Hail reign of right-eous-ness, Bless - ing the world; Hail earth in friend-ly mood,

rall.
Hail man in broth-er-hood, Hail Him, the Fa-ther, good, O hap - py world

Copyright, 1927, by The Fillmore Bros. Co., in "A Hymnal for Joyous Youth."

NOTE.—We will send free two copies of this song to any one who will sing it publicly as a Solo; or five copies to be sung publicly as a Quartet, or any number needed as a Chorus to be sung publicly.—
FILLMORE MUSIC HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio

ADDITIONAL COPIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR, 532-17TH ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

X-JX 1908

.u6 N5 157

Tariffs, Raw Materials and World Peace

by

LYNN RAMSAY EDMINSTER

An address delivered in Washington, D. C., on
October 23, 1930, before the annual meeting of
the National Council for Prevention of War.

Published by

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR,

532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

FOR PEACE AMONG THE NATIONS*

O God, who hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the Earth; God of love, Wonderful, Counsellor, mighty God, everlasting Father, Prince of Peace; upon Thy shoulder shall be the government world without end.

Forgive us that in our day the nations have gone awhoring after strange gods, worshipping the State and offering human sacrifice to War.

We would have no other gods before Thee. Yet behind the armaments of nations, beneath all the glitter of military pomp and circumstance, we see the lurking shadow of the god of War ready to fan the flames of hate whilst he takes unhallowed toll in human blood.

O God of love, unite in opposition to all war those who worship Thee throughout the world. Grant that each may love his native land and obey her laws up to the point where obedience to man would be disobedience to God. When there comes the moment to decide, give us the higher courage to take our stand with Thee. If men persecute us and say all manner of evil against us, let us rejoice and be exceeding glad in nearer company with Christ, in the divine comradeship of the cross.

Send now Thy Holy Spirit upon us. Grant us wisdom in our time to build a warless world. Help us to this end to remove the causes of war. Teach us so to control our economic life that profit in arms, pressure for markets and materials, and selfish interests of finance shall no longer destroy the peace of the world.

Rebuke also the pride and greed of race and clan, the vainglory of men, and the lust for empire which result in war. Make the nations to know themselves to be but men. Teach them that the wages of sin are death. Guide them in paths of righteousness and peace.

Help us to build the machinery of peace in court and covenant and league; in the parliament of man and the federation of the world. Give us grace to use these means not alone for prevention of war, but in brotherly provision for the needs of all peoples.

Our Father, remove from our own hearts the seeds of war, all enmity and selfish strife. Give us humility and goodwill toward every man. May Thy Kingdom come within us, that we may bear more moving witness to the way of love.

Though our sins be as scarlet, forgive us, O God, and cleanse our ways from war. For against Thee, and Thee only, have we sinned, and done this evil in Thy sight.

O God, give us peace.

Through Jesus Christ, Our Lord,

Amen.

*From "Prayers for Self and Society" by Rev. James Myers, Industrial Secretary, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, published by the Association Press, July 1, 1934.

Additional copies may be obtained from
National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., (Washington, D.C.)

Supplement Pact, Reduce Navies!
Plea of 1,200 Prominent
Americans

1. Upon the reconvening of the naval conference, we the undersigned reiterate the hope that the remaining negotiations be conducted in full remembrance of the fact that all of the powers at London have agreed in the Pact of Paris to renounce war in favor of settling disputes by peaceful means.

2. We base our expectations upon President Hoover's Armistice Day speech in which he declared, "We will reduce our naval strength in proportion to any other. Having said that, it only remains for the others to say how low they will go. It can not be too low for us." This policy of reduction has had and continues to have the overwhelming endorsement and support of the American people. We protest against any possibility that this policy of reduction may be abandoned.

3. As a fundamental basis for the reduction of armaments, we urge the importance of taking steps at the London Conference to utilize the principle of joint conference in the case of disputes which otherwise might lead to war.

4. We pledge to the President and American delegation our active and continued support for the conclusion of such agreements as embody the principles of reduction and conference and at the same time meet the justly aroused expectations of the entire world. We can not impress too strongly upon the American delegation the calamitous effect which the failure of the London Conference to achieve these principles would have upon American opinion.

This statement, signed by 1,200 representative citizens of 48 States and the District of Columbia, including 8 governors and 212 presidents of colleges and universities, was cabled with all of the signatures on March 1 to our delegation in London and published on March 3 with all the names in the *New York Times*. (Photographic reproductions of the statement as it appeared in the *Times* can be obtained in reasonable quantities from our office). Does it not express substantially your own feelings and the feelings of your neighbors?

If so, will you at once secure the signatures of some of the leading citizens of your community to this or a similar statement and send it to your local newspapers for publication?

A copy should be sent to President Hoover with a marked clipping enclosed. A summary with signatures should be cabled as a night letter to our delegation in London if possible. Address in two words, AMDELGAT LONDON.

The *Washington Daily News* of March 4 says of this appeal that it is "typical of public opinion so far as the people's will can be ascertained" and supported "by a majority of the press" and continues:

The Naval Reduction Mandate

The President wanted an expression of opinion on the London Naval Conference. He has it.

The significance of this appeal is in showing that the responsible and representative leaders of the country are alive to the danger that the London conference will force wholesale naval increases instead of reductions, and that the United States will be loaded with a billion dollar naval building program.

All observers at London agree that American cruiser increases are necessary to achieve parity with Britain, and that the only chance of reduction is through American acceptance of British proposals for reduction or abolition of battleships. Furthermore, all observers there agree that a five-power reduction treaty of any kind is virtually impossible unless the United States signs a political treaty, similar to our 1922 Pacific pact, agreeing merely to confer with the other powers if war ever threatens.

But the American delegation has rejected both the British proposal for battleship reduction and the French proposal for a consultation pact. Therein is the danger which has called forth the appeal of the 1,200 for a return to the Hoover policy.

William Philip Simms, correspondent of this newspaper in London, describes the crisis as it exists: "Unless President Hoover gives the cue, the American delegation may remain fatally cautious. Needless timidity here may cost the American taxpayers hundreds of millions if not billions of dollars to build and maintain new warships."

Frederick J. Royce
Executive Secretary.

X-JX 1908
U6 N5 160

A PRAYER

* * * * *

Composed Jointly by a Roman Catholic Priest,
a Jewish Rabbi, and a Protestant Minister.

* * * * *

Almighty God, we, who are members of different races and faiths, desire together to acknowledge Thy fatherhood and our kinship with each other. In our difference we find that many of our hopes, our fears, our aspirations, are one. Thou art our Father, and we are Thy children. We are heartily sorry for the mists of fear, envy, hatred, suspicion, and greed which have blinded our eyes and thrust us asunder. May the light that comes from Thee scatter these mists, cleanse our hearts and give health to our spirits. Teach us to put away all bitterness and to walk together in the ways of human friendship. Open our eyes to see that as nature abounds in variation, so differences in human beings make for richness in the common life. May we give honor where honor is due - regardless of race, color, or circumstance. Deepen our respect for unlikeness and our eagerness to understand one another. Through the deeper unities of the spirit in sympathy, insight, and cooperation may we transcend our differences. May we gladly share with each other our best gifts and together seek for a human world fashioned in goodwill under Thy guidance.

Amen.

National Council for Prevention of War
" 532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

*Prayer for prevention of war,
H. H. Wilson, D. D., 1914*

A PRAYER FOR ALL PEOPLES

X-JX 1908
U6N5
161

God of all nations,
We pray for all the peoples of Thy earth,
For those who are consumed in mutual hatred
and bitterness,
For those who make bloody war upon their
neighbors,
For those who tyrannously oppress,
For those who groan under cruelty and subjection.
We pray Thee for all those who bear rule and
responsibility;
For child-races and dying races,
For outcast tribes, the backward and the
down-trodden,
For the ignorant, wretched, the enslaved.
We beseech Thee, teach mankind to live together
in peace,
No man exploiting the weak, no man hating the
strong,
Each race working out its own destiny,
Unfettered, self-respecting, fearless.
Teach us to be worthy of freedom,
Free from social wrong, free from individual
oppression and contempt,
Pure of heart and hand, despising none, defrauding
none,
Giving to all men in all the dealings of life,
The honour we owe to those who are thy children,
Whatever their colour, their race or their caste.

-- Anonymous.

From A Book of Prayers for Use
in an Indian College

PRAYER FOR THE SPIRITUAL UNION OF MANKIND
(By courtesy of League of Nations Association)

by
HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

* * *

Eternal God, Father of all Souls;
Grant unto us such clear vision of
the sin of War,
That we may earnestly seek that
Cooperation between nations
Which alone can make War impossible.

As man by his inventions has made
The whole world into one neighborhood,
Grant that he may, by his cooperations,
Make the whole world into one brotherhood.

Help us to break down all race prejudice,
Stay the greed of those who profit by War;
And the ambitions of those who seek
An imperialistic conquest,
Drenched in blood.

Guide all statesmen to seek a just basis
For International Action
In the interests of Peace.

Arouse in the whole body of the people
An Adventurous Willingness,
As they sacrificed greatly for War,
So, also, for International Goodwill,
To dare bravely, think wisely, decide
Resolutely,
And Achieve Triumphantly.

Amen.

National Council for Prevention of War.
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908
46 N5
162

COPY OF A LETTER TO THE PRESS ON

MANDATORY NEUTRALITY

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

X-JX 1908

u₆ N₅
163

The vital importance to the people of this country of the neutrality policy to be determined at the next session of Congress makes it desirable for all points of view in regard to that policy to be clearly stated.

In the current discussion of the issue, the choice is frequently made to appear to be between an elastic policy which would enable this government to cooperate with other nations in preventing war, and an inelastic policy which would isolate the United States from all international efforts for peace. Actually, however, the choice is between permissive legislation, giving the President power to declare an embargo on war supplies against either or both or neither side in an armed conflict, and mandatory legislation, automatically embargoing war supplies to belligerents. The prevention of all war is the end sought by the supporters of both types of legislation. The present embargo law is recognized by both as inadequate.

Mandatory legislation is supported by isolationists because of the protection it offers this country against being involved in a foreign conflict; but it is also supported by a large number of those engaged in the organized peace movement who are not isolationists, who hold on the contrary that recognition of the present interdependence of nations is essential to the solution of world problems, who favor international cooperation, and whose fundamental concern is the prevention of all war. It is their position that as one individual among them I wish to state.

Recognition of the fact that nations handicapped economically by the policies of other governments will continue to resort to war if no other means is provided for their relief, is the most constructive outcome of the present European situation, and upon it the peace forces of the world must build. If war is to be prevented, it is now admitted the way will have to be opened for steady progress toward equality of economic opportunity and toward equality of influence in world councils. This being the case, national policies should be judged according to whether they delay or hasten the time when such a way will be opened.

So long as these governments which are favored by the existing situation can rely on armed force to maintain it, it is unlikely that they will take effective steps to provide for change. The United States is the indispensable base of supplies for any extensive use of armed force and has heretofore profited accordingly. By refusing to serve

X-JX 1908

U6 N5 164

WAR - IS IT WORTH WHAT IT COSTS?

A Club Program for One Meeting.

Outline prepared by Mrs. Arthur D. Jaques, 243 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N.Y., Vice Chairman, Department of International Cooperation, N.Y. State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Text for the Day: "The Cost of War" by Florence Brewer Boeckel; pub. by National Council for Prevention of War, (552--17th St., N.W.,) Washington, D.C. In "World Problem" Series, 1935. Price 15 cents; "War Cost" leaflet alone with this outline, 5 cents.

I. Introduction. (by Leader)

In a ten minute talk give a General idea of the present cost of National Defense in this country, stressing the items that seem most significant, and statements by President Roosevelt and others. Pages 1-5.

II. Questions. (To be asked of members to whom they have been assigned with text at a previous meeting. Answers to be brief and given from memory if possible).

1. What is the peculiar relation between war, depression and the public debt? Pages 5, 6.
2. What great benefits might be enjoyed by mankind if the money spent for war were used in a constructive manner? Page 6.
3. What could we do for our schools with the war budget for 1936? Compare the cost of the World War with the money spent on Education during our national history. Page 6.
4. What could be done for our farmers with a portion of the cost to the United States of the World War? Page 7.
5. Mention five other contributions toward our comfort and prosperity that could be gained by the spending of money now set aside for war purposes each year. Page 8.
6. How could the cause of Public Health be advanced by the expenditure of sums of money equal to amounts spent in preparation for war? Page 8.
7. Quote William Philip Sims in regard to the cost of the World War. (See leaflet "Military Insurance" inclosed in War Cost leaflet).

III. Questions for General Discussion, (Not assigned in advance)

1. What would be the probable economic effect of another great war?
2. Why do nations continue to risk financial collapse through the war system?

X-JX 1908

U6 N5 165

OUR ARMY AND NAVY BUDGETS ARE EXCESSIVE

Radio address of Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, broadcast from New York over WOR on Sunday, November 17, 1935, in a forum discussion of "Greater Preparedness" with Brigadier-General Charles H. Sherrill. (Verbal revisions by the author.)

Formed

Our Army and Navy are costing us this year more than a billion dollars. This is for purely military purposes and omits appropriations for rivers and harbors and the Panama Canal. It does not include the payment for past wars, - pension funds, interest on war debts. The inclusion of these figures would multiply the figure approximately by three. It ignores the costs of our continuing depression, estimated today at \$26,000,000,000, which was born of the war. This billion dollars is simply and solely what we are spending during this fiscal year in preparation for our participation in a next war.

It is divided as follows:

For the Navy Department -

The General Appropriation	approximately \$458,000,000
Allotment from Emergency Funds	156,000,000
Provided in Deficiency Bills and Additional PWA Funds	<u>25,000,000</u>

Total available for our Navy for 1936 \$639,000,000

For the War Department for military purposes -

General Appropriation	\$341,000,000
Allotment from Emergency Funds nearly	4,000,000
Provided in Deficiency Bills and Additional PWA Funds	<u>19,500,000</u>

Total available for the War Department for 1936 \$364,500,000

Adding these two totals you find that you are making available for the United States Army and Navy for purely military purposes for 1936 the vast sum of over \$1,003,000,000. This is more than Great Britain and Japan put together are spending on their army and navy; and both of them are close to areas of possible war while ours is the safest country in the world. We are three thousand miles from Europe and five thousand miles from Asia, with a friendly Canada, a little nation of 10,000,000 people, as our northern neighbor, and little Mexico, a friendly nation of 14,000,000, on our southern border.

Unless we blunder into another foreign war, we can't have a war. War with us requires a navy. Great Britain, the only nation with a navy equal to ours, bases her foreign policy on friendship under all circumstances with the United States. A war between the Anglo-Saxon nations would be the end of our civilization. Moreover, Great Britain will be fully occupied with European affairs for many years to come.

National Council for Peace and Democracy, Washington, D.C.
STATEMENT OF SENATORS NYE, BONE AND CLARK ON APPLICATION OF NEUTRALITY LAW TO
FAR EASTERN SITUATION *Form card*

X-JX 1908 166

U6 N5 The results of the application of the neutrality law to the Far East, it has recently been predicted in some quarters, would work to the detriment of this country and favor Japan at the expense of China.

It is important that there should be no misunderstanding about the purpose or effects of the present law.

1. It should be clearly understood that the purpose of the stay-out-of-war law is to prevent any President from being forced by the necessity of choosing sides and, as far as it is in the power of this government, to starve wars. By applying automatically a policy adopted in advance this government escapes all charge of favoritism. If the occasion ever arises in which the people of the country want to take sides - which means readiness to go to war - the necessary steps should be taken by Congress. The neutrality law prevents any commitment by the Executive to either side until Congress has expressed the will of the people.

2. The existing legislation will have, in the present instance, an adverse effect on both parties to the war. With or without this law on the books, Japan is able to blockade China, and to prevent shipments of arms and other contraband from reaching China. That military fact was not changed by our law. This law prevents arms from going to both sides. China, which can be blockaded as soon as Japan cares to do so, would not get the arms through the blockade whether this law was on the books or not. Under the law, however, neither side will be able to get arms from us.

Under blockade, China would not import arms or contraband from the United States or elsewhere. The neutrality law, by preventing loans to all belligerents, will make the trading position of Japan, so far as the United States is concerned, more nearly on a level with that of China.

Those who feel the policy of this country should be such as to react unfavorably on Japan, can place her in a less advantageous position than she will be under the neutrality law only by a declaration of an economic or military war

X-JX 1908

u6 NS 167

NATIONALIZATION OF THE MUNITIONS INDUSTRY

A Club Program for One Meeting

Prepared by Mrs. Arthur D. Jaques, 243 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N.Y., Chairman,
Department of International Relations, N.Y. State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Text for Day: "Nationalization of the Munitions Industry," by Florence Brewer Boeckel. Pub.: National Council for Prevention of War, 532-17th St., N.Y., Washington, D.C. One of "World Problem" Series 1937. For set, 25¢; for single leaflet, 5¢.

I. Introduction (by Leader):

In a brief talk, tell of public reaction against the profits and activities of private munitions manufacturers, as shown in recent measures taken in America, France, England. Page 2.

II. Questions. (To be asked by Leader of members to whom they have been previously assigned with copy of text for the day. Answers to be brief and in members' own words.)

1. What recommendations were made by the majority of the Senate Committee in the investigation of the Munitions Industry? (So-called "Nye Committee") Page 3.
2. What is the estimated cost of increasing our present Government-owned navy yards in order to take over the entire construction program? What savings could have been made in cruiser construction during 1927-29? Give one example of immense profits in private manufacture of arms? P.4.
3. Name six dangers inherent in private manufacture of arms. Page 4-5.
4. How may the armament industry weaken the program of our government in regard to reduction of arms and world peace? Quote Senator Pope. Pp.5,6.
5. What answer may be given to those who fear political pressure for arms production in case the government takes over the manufacture of war supplies? To the assertion that a government-owned industry could not be expanded rapidly in time of war? Pages 6,7.
6. What proposals in Congress bearing on National Defense are in line with government ownership of munition plants? Pages 7,8.

III. Questions for General Discussion. (Not assigned in advance)

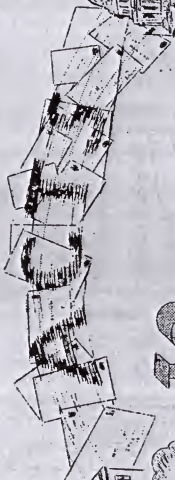
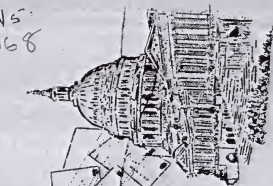
1. What are the advantages or disadvantages of government CONTROL as contrasted with government OWNERSHIP of munitions manufacture?
2. What can be said in favor of International control of traffic in arms?
3. Should we sell any munitions to other nations? To an aggressor? To the victim of aggression?

X-JX 1908

U6N5

168

THE STUDENT



TO PREVENT

WAR



Published for the Student Body of the University of California, Oct. 9, 1911

X-JX 1908

U6N5169

PROCLAIM FROM THE HOUSETOPS

"LET IT BE PROCLAIMED FROM THE HOUSETOPS
THAT EVERY GOVERNMENT AND EVERY PEOPLE WHICH
SEEKS FOR SECURITY THROUGH ARMS IS THE UN-
WITTING ENEMY OF THE WORLD'S PROGRESS, THAT
EVERY GOVERNMENT AND EVERY PEOPLE WHICH SEEKS
PROSPERITY THROUGH ISOLATION AND THROUGH
MULTIPLIED RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE IS PROSPERITY'S
GREATEST OBSTACLE, AND THAT EVERY GOVERNMENT
AND EVERY PEOPLE WHICH RESISTS AND RESENTS IN-
TERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO DEAL WITH THE CONSTANT
AND WORLDWIDE PROBLEMS OF MANKIND IS NOT PATRIOTIC,
BUT ITS OWN NATIONS MOST TREACHEROUS AND MOST
PERSISTANT FOE. THESE ARE THE FACTS TO BE DRIVEN
HOME IN THE PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE NATIONS
OF THE WORLD."

-Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D.C.

"*John F. and*

Personal envelope for presentation
" of War, Washington, D.C.
Formed

X-JX 1908
U6 N5 170

DIRECTIONS

This envelope is designed to serve as a cover for the enclosed leaflets. Cut the upper side and both ends and fold inside out. A gummed title is enclosed to be pasted on front. Rings or cord can be used through the perforations.

Additional leaflets will be issued from time to time.

X-JX 1908

U6 N5171

Why the Brand-Kellogg Treaty?

Can the United States Ignore Foreign Affairs?

FOREIGN AFFAIRS sent our Boys into the Trenches in Europe.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS affect US more than what happens in the next City or the next State.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS affect our Exports and Imports; therefore our Prosperity.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS affect our Taxes.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, whether we like it or not, ARE the Affairs of the United States.

A NEW WORLD SITUATION

The Great World has shrunk and become both Small and Complex. Time and Space are annihilated by the Inventor's Magic.

In Washington's Day nations were largely Independent.

In Our Day nations have become Interdependent.

In Washington's Day it took Months to communicate with Asia.

In Our Day it takes Minutes to encircle the Globe.

In Washington's Day Tennessee seemed farther from New York than

In Our Day Timbuctoo seems to us.

In Washington's Day, with no Telegrams, no Photographs, and most of the World Unknown, each man lived to himself.

In Our Day Newspapers, Movies, Radios, and Aeroplanes bring the World to each one's door.

In Washington's Day World Organization was Impossible.

In Our Day World Organization is Imperative.

The Brand-Kellogg Treaty Recognizes that ALL Nations Must Work TOGETHER.

The Brand-Kellogg Treaty Calls upon ALL Nations to RENOUNCE WAR.

Let us write the President and the Senate urging that Our Country RATIFY the Brand-Kellogg Treaty at the Earliest Possible Date.

Extra copies may be obtained from the
NATIONAL COUNCIL for PREVENTION of WAR
532 Seventeenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

X- JX 1908

u6N5 172

VOLTAIRE'S PRAYER TO GOD

Thou hast not given us a heart
for us to hate and hands for us to
kill. Make us help each other to
carry the burden of a painful and
passing life. Let not the small
differences between the clothes that
cover our feeble bodies, between all
our inadequate languages, between all
our ridiculous customs, between all
our imperfect laws, between all our
silly opinions.....let not all these
nuances which distinguish the atoms
called men be signals for hatred and
persecution."

#

National Council for Prevention of War
" 532-17th St., (Washington, D.C. 27)
3mm card

X-JX 1908

173
REDUCTION OF TRADE BARRIERS

.U6N5

After the armies of the World War were disbanded, nations continued to fight with economic weapons.

Until these weapons are discarded there can be no peace.

Trade restrictions, high tariffs and arbitrary changes in currencies were the weapons by which nations attempted to win prosperity for themselves at the expense of the prosperity of others. Foreign trade was reduced to a minimum.

Certain nations suffered more than others. Those which did not control a supply of the raw materials necessary for their industries and were unable by the sale of their products in foreign markets to obtain the money to purchase these materials were confronted with economic disaster. The peoples of these countries readily accepted dictatorships promising relief through armed defiance of the states whose policies were depriving them of the necessities of life.

War and the threat of war cannot be eliminated until a way is found to satisfy the vital economic needs of all peoples. "If goods cannot cross frontiers, armies will." (Hull)

By greatly raising its tariffs under the Hawley-Smoot Act of 1930 the United States played a large part

National Council for Prevention of War
" 53-17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.
(OVER)

Form card

X- JX 1908

116 N5 174

"ARMAMENTS ARE FOREIGN POLICY"

Florence Brewer Boeckel

In a message to Congress this year, the President proposed naval and military appropriations for 1941 totaling \$2,247,000,000--double the 1939 appropriations.

In a special defense message, the President requested a deficiency appropriation for 1940 of \$272,000,000, bringing the national expense expenditures for 1940 to \$1,899,300,000.

Representative Vinson, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in addition, introduced a bill authorizing a naval building program amounting to \$1,300,000,000.

These demands, climaxing a steady year-by-year increase since 1933, met at once with strong Congressional opposition. The deficiency bill was cut to \$251,322,588. The Vinson bill was reduced in committee to \$655,000,000. The appropriations have not yet been acted upon.

Congress Objects

The amount of the increases demanded for our military establishment was in itself ground for opposition from a Congress determined to economize, but its opposition was due even more to the two following facts and considerations:

National Council for Prevention of War
532 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

X-JX 1908

. U6 N5-175

NATIONAL REFERENDUM BEFORE CONSCRIPTION
FOR FOREIGN WARS

The people of America will be able to vote on the question of drafting citizens for service overseas if the joint conscription referendum resolution, introduced by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, on January 8, 1940, becomes law.

This proposal is in line with the practice in Australia where, during the World War, the question of conscription was twice referred to the citizens and twice rejected.

No amendment to the Constitution is required to permit a referendum to the people before conscription for foreign war. The Fish proposal will become law if it receives a majority vote of both houses of Congress. It is now before the House Committee on Military Affairs. Like the War Referendum, this legislation would erect one more obstacle on the road to war and thereby make any Administration more hesitant to pursue policies likely to lead to war.

The Fish Resolution reads--

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that after

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th Street, Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908

.11.6 N5 176

WORSHIP SERVICES FOR PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD

This is the title of a booklet prepared by Theodore Ainsworth Green, for the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. There are six services included, of which one inter-faith service deals with international cooperation and another one is meant for Armistice Day.

5 ¢ per copy
\$4 per 100 copies

National Council for Prevention of War
532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

X-JX 1908
U6 NS-

177

Extracts from "PEACE."

Weekly Bulletin of the National Peace Council
of Great Britain

(It is greatly to the credit of England that this peace publication still appears regularly.)

* * *

THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES OF THE WAR

At this most critical moment, it is only natural to suggest that we should abandon the attempt to think ahead, and should concentrate on action. Thought and action are not, however, incompatible; on the contrary, thought is always needed to make action effectual: first, because no one succeeds against an opposition which he does not understand; second, because the point of success is to achieve objects which thought shows to be desirable.

Now those charged with the defeat of Hitler are unquestionably thinking without cessation how best to win the war. But if they succeed, their victory will not put an end to Hitlerism, unless the peace is won, in addition to the war. To win the peace requires both thought and imagination, which must first and foremost be realistic. In so revolutionary a situation it is all too easy to lose touch with realism; but if forethought were put into "cold-storage" for the duration of the war, the likelihood of wishful thinking, ineffectual idealism or harmful vindictiveness, when the time comes to make decisions, would be greatly intensified.....

Here is the summary of a speech made at Betteshanger School by the Bishop of Bristol, as reported in the London Times:

"After its tremendous upheaval the earth would settle down again sooner or later, and what aspect the new world was going to take depended to a considerable extent on the amount of thinking forward we

X-JX 1908

u6 N5 178

AMERICA AND WAR

Florence Brewer Boeckel

The pressure of the American people to be kept out of foreign wars is no new demand representing a "deterioration" of the American character.

The founders of this republic recognized the threat to democratic government of militarism and of war. They broke all precedents in taking the war-making power away from the Executive and placing it in the hands of the representatives of the people. They restricted the power of Congress to make appropriations for the army and navy to periods of two years, thus making it possible for the people to turn out of office any members of Congress seeking to militarize this country.

Today the incompatibility of war and democratic government is far greater than when the U. S. Constitution was drafted. Modern war requires that entire nations be mobilized and all phases of national life brought under dictatorial control. The country which first established democratic government, and which has carried it to fullest development, is naturally the country which most vigorously opposes war.

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th Street, Washington, D. C.

G.P.O. Div. for Studs. War Time Comm. Oct. 8, 1914



CHRIST OF THE ANDES

X-JX 1908
.u. NS179

X-JX 1908

U6 N5

180

THE TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

By Florence Brewer Boeckel

The trade agreements program was authorized by an act of Congress in 1934 for a period of three years. In 1937, it was extended for another three year period. Unless renewed, the act expires June 12, 1940.

The Trade Agreements Act authorizes the President to enter into trade agreements with other Governments, and permits reduction of our tariffs up to 50% of the rates in effect, though no article may be transferred from the dutiable to the free list. It provides that all agreements shall include the most-favored-nation clause, which has long been included in our commercial treaties.

Such a delegation of power, as is provided in the Trade Agreements Act, is not new, for similar power was conferred upon President McKinley in 1897 and upon other Presidents in 1922 and 1930.

Purpose of Act

The twofold purpose of the trade agreements program was stated by Secretary Hull to the Ways and Means Committee on January 11, 1940, as "the advancement of our domestic prosperity and the promotion of peace."

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

The World Is Drifting Into Another War

X- JX 1908

116 N5- To Establish LAW (18)
In Place of WAR

Requires Government Action

The Government follows Public Opinion

Tell your Senators and Representatives that you want
LAW—NOT WAR

Persuade other individuals who want LAW—NOT WAR
to tell their Senators and Representatives

See that organizations which support LAW—NOT WAR
pass resolutions and send them to Washington

Talk with your minister, editor, librarian—If they want
LAW—NOT WAR, urge them to help.

*War is a Primitive Method of Settling Disputes
In the Modern World it Settles Nothing*

*GOVERNMENTS WILL KEEP THE PEACE
IF THE PEOPLE INSIST*

Major-General John F. O'Ryan, leader in the World War, says:

"The American people can end war in our time, if they get on
the job."

*National Council for Prevention of War
532 17th Street, Washington, D. C.*

THE WORLD COURT

Form card

by

X-JX 1908

U6 NS 182

Florence Brewer Boeckel

Forty-nine nations belong to the World Court. The United States has not yet joined, although it was this country which first suggested that a court be formed and the plan for it was largely worked out by American statesmen.

The first plan for a world court which should prevent war was published more than three hundred years ago and from then on the idea was discussed by statesmen. In 1840, an American citizen of Massachusetts, William Ladd, worked out a plan and set it to all the rulers of the world. His idea was vigorously supported by American peace societies, the first one of which was formed in 1815.

At the first world peace conference which was held at The Hague, in Holland, in 1899, the United States Government proposed such a court. This American plan, as it was called, which was for a permanent world court of law very much like the present World Court, was considerably changed and instead a court of arbitration was set up. This was merely a list of lawyers or jurists of different countries from which nations could choose arbitrators to settle any dispute that occurred. At the second peace conference at The Hague in 1907, the United States again suggested a permanent court of law, but the large and small nations could not agree as to how the judges were to be appointed.

At the peace conference following the World War, a world court was again discussed, and, when the League of Nations was established, the Council of the League was asked to draw up a plan and submit it to the different governments. In 1920, an international committee was formed on which Elihu Root was the American representative. It was Mr. Root who suggested a way out of the difficulty of electing judges by suggesting that all nations be allowed to nominate four persons, only two of

X-JX 1908

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND ITS NEED
FOR INCREASED STAFF AND APPROPRIATIONS

46 N5
183

by

Florence Brewer Boeckel

With the increasing intricacy and importance of the foreign relations of the United States following the World War, various demands and proposals have been made for larger appropriations for the State Department and certain changes in its organization. The actual decrease in State Department appropriations from \$16,677,735 in 1933 to \$13,904,100 in 1936 has brought this question actively to the fore.

What Is the State Department?

In the early days of this country under the Confederation of States, a committee on foreign affairs was created and in 1781 Congress appointed a Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The desire of later Congresses to avoid any suggestion that we had numerous or important dealings with other nations caused the Department of Foreign Affairs to be changed in 1789 to a Department of State, through which necessary correspondence with foreign governments was to be conducted, but which was supposed to be concerned chiefly with national affairs. This was the first executive department to be created. At the time, the United States had three diplomatic missions abroad and sixteen consuls.

The Secretary of State, who directs the work of the State Department, is appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate and, because the Department was the first one created, is regarded as the ranking member of the Cabinet. An Under-secretary of State and

National Council for Prevention of War,
Washington, D.C.

LET

Form card

X-JX 1908

.U6N5184

THE CHILDREN

IN!



Stat. Div. for Study. War Time Comm. Oct. 8, 1941

*National Council for prevention of war,
-Washington, D.C.*

A PLAN for

X-JX 1908

, U6 N5 185

WORLD

PEACE

Francis Williams

FORCES OF PEACE in this country and throughout the world have at this time of international crisis a great responsibility and a great opportunity.

There are many who say to-day that sooner or later war is inevitable, that a crash is coming, if not this year, then next year or the year after, and who demand in the name of that barren and fatalistic philosophy an ever more vast expenditure on armaments.

That pessimism, that fatalism, is the most dangerous feature of the world situation. It was not created by the German breach of Locarno.

It inspired the Government White Paper; it vitiated the attack of many who should have been foremost in attacking the arms programme; it has brought—let us face it honestly, we who believe that war is the ultimate betrayal of all that is most noble in the world—a feeling of bewilderment and disillusion, even among many of the supporters of the peace movement in this country.

Somehow that pessimism has to be killed. **Under the spur of this crisis we have, if only we can take it, an opportunity to kill it. War is inevitable only if we are prepared to accept its inevitability.**

national council for promotion of peace
1915

THE WORLD COURT

X-JX 1903

by

U6 N5 186

Florence Brewer Boeckel

Forty-nine nations belong to the World Court. The United States has not yet joined, although it was this country which first suggested that a court be formed and the plan for it was largely worked out by American statesmen.

The first plan for a world court which should prevent war was published more than three hundred years ago and from then on the idea was discussed by statesmen. In 1840, an American citizen of Massachusetts, William Ladd, worked out a plan and set it to all the rulers of the world. His idea was vigorously supported by American peace societies, the first one of which was formed in 1815.

At the first world peace conference which was held at The Hague, in Holland, in 1899, the United States Government proposed such a court. This American plan, as it was called, which was for a permanent world court of law very much like the present World Court, was considerably changed and instead a court of arbitration was set up. This was merely a list of lawyers or jurists of different countries from which nations could choose arbitrators to settle any dispute that occurred. At the second peace conference at The Hague in 1907, the United States again suggested a permanent court of law, but the large and small nations could not agree as to how the judges were to be appointed.

At the peace conference following the World War, a world court was again discussed, and, when the League of Nations was established, the Council of the League was asked to draw up a plan and submit it to the different governments. In 1920, an international committee was formed on which Elihu Root was the American representative. It was Mr. Root who suggested a way out of the difficulty of electing judges by suggesting that all nations be allowed to nominate four persons, only two of

X-JX 1908

u6 N5

X-JX 1908

u6 N5 187

MILITARY DISAFFECTION BILLS

Action at this session of Congress is anticipated on the Smith Omnibus Anti-Alien Bill now pending in the House. This Bill includes the important provisions of bills introduced in the Senate and the House at the last session by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and Representative May of Kentucky, which were known as the Military Disaffection Bills and were referred to the Senate and House Committees on military affairs.

Provisions of Military Disaffection Bills

Impose a fine of \$1000 or imprisonment for not more than two years or both on anyone "who advises, counsels, urges or solicits any member of the Army or Navy of the United States to disobey the laws or regulations governing the Army or Navy or the orders of a superior, and on anyone who publishes or distributes any book, pamphlet, paper, printed article, letter or other writing, "which does any of these things.

Members of the militia, when called out for federal service, become members of the Army. This means in case the militia was called out by the Federal Government in labor disputes any spoken or printed or written criticism would subject the person making it to punishment.

The bill further provides that any written or printed matter may be taken from any person in whose possession it may be found, or from any house or building without a normal peacetime search warrant, but merely with a search warrant issued under a wartime provision on the basis of unproved information presented by any citizen.

X-JX 1908

.U6 N5189

WAR PROFITS

By Florence Brewer Boeckel

Profits in World War

Demand for Control of War Profits

Mobilization Bills

War Profits Tax Bills

Present Situation

National Council for Prevention of War

532-17th St., Washington, D. C.

National Council for Prevention of War Washington D.C. Form dated 190

Special Session On Court Now Necessary

X-JX 1908
U6N5

"I SHALL not lose a single vote by opposing the World Court," said Senator Smith Brookhart of Iowa to a constituent. Is this true? Is it true that the attitude of a Senator for or against world cooperation for the prevention of war is going to have no influence now or in the near future on his political fortunes? We are of the opinion that the issue is coming to the front faster than the somewhat foggy atmosphere of Washington may reveal. For unless the American people shake themselves free from their present dilettante handling of the great issue of peace or war, they are going to have a rude awakening from their inertia.

Seldes Says Cannon Fodder is Ripening

George Seldes, in an article in the February *Scribners* under the title "Is the Cannon Fodder Ripe?", expresses the opinion that the main reason if not the only reason why Europe is not being devastated now by another great war is the fact that the nations are too poor to fight. Besides, the fresh crop of boys for that war is not yet complete either in Europe or here. The plans are ready. The airplanes and poison gas are being prepared. The war mind is being created among the youth of every country including our own. The necessary slogans have already been popularized. Every nation will fight "in self-defense". Huge expenditures for armaments are being taken from constructive enterprises in every country including the United States. Between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 are being wrung from the world in its present poverty and distress in preparation for a war that if it comes will wreck our civilization. Our country has already appropriated three-quarters of a billion dollars for military purposes exclusively and is being asked by our "big navy" group to authorize 150 millions more. We are drifting toward war and neither our people nor our statesmen seem yet to have recognized that relief measures, how-

Why the Neutrality Law Must Be Maintained

1. A strong mandatory neutrality law takes from the President the power to take sides in a foreign war.

The shift of the war-making power in recent years from Congress to the President has created a situation in which the President feels himself free to take actions that show partiality to one side or another in a dispute, without ratification by Congress as representative of the people. Such actions are tantamount to entering the war on the side of one of the belligerents, because over a period of time, these actions accumulate until the sum total has become a series of irrevocable ties that oblige us to assure the victory of one side or another. When the situation becomes so serious that Congress is called upon to take a vote on war, it is too late to do anything but ratify the President's past actions by declaring war.

The history of the years preceding our entrance into the World War gives us a concrete picture of this process which is too recent to ignore.

2. A strong mandatory neutrality law will keep our Government in following financial and economic policies likely to involve us in war.

World War experience showed that trade with one group of belligerents produced at least two factors that encouraged our participation in war: (1) We had to assure "our" side's victory in order to collect payments on debts incurred. (2) The side we opposed naturally tried to prevent materials we shipped from reaching its opponent, thus giving those who wanted the United States to participate in war a powerful instrument for inciting public opinion to demand resistance to interference with our shipping.

We learned further from the World War that loans totalling more than two billions to belligerent nations on one side created such a tremendous stake for the United States in the outcome of the War that the desire to preserve the financial interests of American citizens helped to push us into the War.

A strong mandatory neutrality law, curbing shipments of goods and loans to belligerents will safeguard us against a repetition of the policy that had such disastrous consequences in 1914-17.

3. A strong mandatory neutrality law will be an obstacle in the way of the war boom which is sure to result in depression when the time comes for industry to go back to normal production.

Since the World War, there is no doubt that the expansion of industry to meet war-time demands gears industry to such a pitch that when it is time to shut down munition factories and other plants producing war supplies, men are thrown out of work, goods move more slowly. A general depression follows that lasts years after the war and is as certain as death and taxes.

4. A strong mandatory neutrality law will demand the payment of a price for peace from American citizens, but it will be a smaller price than that exacted in case the United States is involved in war.

Embargoes on or curtailment of sale and shipment of munitions and other supplies, and embargoes on loans and credits will create certain hardships in this country. Business concerns will be deprived of prospective profits; workers in industries whose production will be curtailed by diminishing export trade may have to be absorbed in other industries. There would have to be a certain degree of Federal control of trade and industry to administer the restrictions. But the burden would fall on the few, instead of the many as is the case in war. According to a study made by the National Economic and Social Planning Association, "entry into war has always given economic gains to the few and loss of life and earnings to the many." Neutrality measures, the Association says, would fall most heavily upon "financiers and entrepreneurs."

Contrast the losses involved in a stay-out-of-war policy with those sustained in a war: By the end of 1936, the direct cash cost of the World War (not including depression costs) was 45 billion dollars. It is estimated that a war with Japan would cost forty billion dollars.

There are other costs to consider: the waste of human resources; the suspension of the democratic system under the war powers; labor's hard-won rights would be set back for many years.

5. A strong mandatory neutrality law will be a deterrent to war.

By announcing in advance that the United States cannot be counted on as a source of supplies, a would-be belligerent is likely to think twice before becoming involved in a war in which our help might eventually be needed. And a strong mandatory neutrality law would tend to shorten and localize wars. "Starving" wars, wherever they may occur, is the first step in clearing away the obstacles to permanent peace.

The neutrality law will be up for discussion early in the 76th Congress. An effort will be made to scrap the present law, and substitute a measure that transfers from Congress to the President that portion of the war-making power the existing law seeks to assure to Congress. An effort will be made to write a law that will break down the legal affirmation of the popular will to stay out of war. In the 76th Congress the people will have a choice between adopting a stay-out-of-war policy, and giving the President power to choose sides, which past experience shows is the first step on the road that leads to war.

—♦♦♦—

Americans who are trying to make up their minds as to whether or not they will support keep-out-of-war legislation have before them a case in point that shows clearly how such legislation acts as a war-deterrent. Competent observers declare that the near-victory of the war referendum last January caused a reversal in British policy that averted war. The British, aware that they could not be sure of the outcome of a war with the fascist powers without U. S. support, both moral and material, interpreted the vote as evidence that America could not be counted on to fight for Britain. So negotiations for liquidation of the Versailles "peace" were undertaken in time, at least, to prevent an immediate war.

6. A strong mandatory neutrality law will help remove the United States from the position of helping to preserve an unjust status quo.

Every informed person knows now that the economic and political balance in the world is grossly unjust. While the lure of power and prestige has played a large part in motivating the dictators, the impelling force that enables them to enlist the support of their peoples finds its roots in real privation.

There is no condoning the methods the dictators are using to acquire new sources of supply, but it is clear that they do have an economic problem which the Great Powers are not helping them to solve. Solution of this problem would remove some of the grievances on the basis of which dictators incite their peoples to war.

As long as any of the Great Powers feels she can depend on U. S. support, military or otherwise, in a war designed to deny the legitimate claims of the resurgent nations, we are helping to perpetuate an unjust status quo.—R. S.

X-JX 1908

11005 192

MOTHERS OF MEN, TOO!

mothers of birds and of beasts will fight when their young are in danger.

We need not remind you that the sons of the mothers of men are in grave danger now from the threat of war. An opportunity to fight on behalf of these, our sons, is afforded us by the National Council for Prevention of War. It proposes a sane program in which every mother may have a part. The success of the program means that our sons will have a chance to write their books, build their bridges, farm their land -- in short, realize their ambitions while failure means that they must be sent to destroy and be destroyed by the sons of other mothers -- boys with whom they have no quarrel!

In the belief that you would prefer to sacrifice now to keep the boys from war rather than to make the greater sacrifice later, sacrifices to be followed by a lifetime of regret that we did not do everything that we could to avoid war, we are sending you this message. Will you join us?

What You Can Do NOW!

1. Write your United States Senators and Representative asking them, "What are you doing to keep the United States out of foreign wars?"
2. Write your United States Senators and Representative insisting that they shall immediately pass the war referendum amendment so that you, instead of diplomatic intrigue, may decide the question of sending your son to fight in a foreign war.
3. Get every mother in your community to join in this crusade to protect American boys from becoming "cannon fodder" in wars of other nations.
4. Urge your ministers to preach and your newspaper editors to write against the drift of the United States towards joining in the wars of Europe or Asia.
5. Send in resolutions and statements to the National Council for Prevention of War, to be assembled and presented to our lawmakers so that they will have this added evidence of the "will of American mothers."
6. CIRCULATE THE WAR REFERENDUM PETITION. Ask us for additional copies. Write us for further information or literature for distribution.

START NOW AND BUILD THE MOVEMENT INTO A CRUSADE!!!

THERE IS YET TIME TO STOP OUR DRIFT TOWARDS WAR ---
IF PUBLIC OPINION IS FORCIBLY EXPRESSED!!!

* * *

For additional copies write to: Rural Life Council, department of the National Council for Prevention of War, 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

X-JX 1908

U6 N5

193

OUTLINE OF STEPS TOWARD WORLD ORGANIZATION

Peace as an ideal was urged by religious leaders and advocated by far-sighted statesmen before the Christian Era. The ideal was strengthened by the teachings of Christianity.

Definite plans for world organization were proposed as early as the 14th century. A conception of international law developed in the 17th century. In the 18th century the triumph of democratic government increased popular feeling and effort against war.

In 1794 Washington negotiated the first arbitration treaty in modern history, the Jay Treaty with England. Arbitration was recognized in the treaties ending the War of 1812 and was finally accepted by the nations of Europe when the Alabama Claims Case between England and the United States, following the Civil War, was settled by this method. In 1899, the Hague Court of Arbitration, consisting of a panel of jurists from which arbitrators could be chosen, was established by the first Hague Peace Conference.

When the World War broke out, the peace machinery of the world consisted of this Hague Tribunal and various arbitration treaties between individual nations, all of which were limited in character and scope. There was no machinery through which, during the crisis of the days immediately preceding the outbreak of war, the statesmen of the world could work directly and swiftly for the adjustment of the questions in dispute. An effort was made to remedy this lack in the peace treaties at the close of the war. The League of Nations became an actual fact. The creation of the League was followed by the establishment of a World Court. In 1921, the first world disarmament conference was convened and proved reduction of armaments politically practical and efforts along this line have continued.

During these years the system of arbitration treaties was extended. As between various European nations arbitration has been accepted as covering all disputes. The United States has recently accepted arbitration treaties with fewer reservations but still insists upon the right of the Senate to determine in each case the right of the question to be settled by arbitration, and questions involving domestic jurisdiction, third parties and the Monroe Doctrine. These restrictions are, however, very much less broad than the earlier ones which included vital interests, independence and honor. Conciliation treaties have been developed under which all types of disputes are submitted to investigation.

In 1928, these various efforts to abolish war culminated in the Kellogg-Briand Pact in which war is renounced as an instrument of national policy and it is agreed that all disputes of whatever nature should be settled by peaceful means.

We have then today four lines of effort pointing toward world peace—the settlement of individual disputes through arbitration or by the World Court; the development of international organization and cooperation through the League of Nations; the reduction through international agreement of the old war machine which constantly threatens the growth and success of the new machinery for peace; and beyond and back of all these the insistence of the people expressed in the Kellogg Pact that there be no more war.

National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D. C.
3000 14

Poems of the War and After, by Vera Brittain. Macmillan, N.Y. 1934, \$1.25. 194

JX 1908
u6 N5
One Hundred Poems of Peace, compiled by Clark and Garrison. Willett, Clark, N.Y. 1934, \$1.25.

Cease Firing, Fifty Poems of the New Peace. Compiled by Anna Rouspel John C. Winston, Philadelphia, 1930, \$1.00 cloth, 50¢ paper. Can be ordered from NCPW.

Poems of the War and the Peace by Sterling A. Leonard. Harcourt, Brace, N.Y., 1921, \$1.35.

Peace Crusaders, by Anna Bassett Griscom. Obtainable from the American Friends Service Committee, 30 South Twelfth St., Philadelphia, \$1.50.

Across Borderlines. Compiled by Florence Brewer Boeckel. National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D. C. 75¢.

Peace Poems, mimeographed set. National Council for Prevention of War, Washington, D. C., 10¢.

World Peace Primer. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, 25¢.

World Peace Primer, by Mrs. E. K. Bowman, Helena, Montana, 25¢.

Goodwill Stories, by Helen Winnemore, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Mimeographed.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

(Items marked NCPW may be obtained from the National Council for Prevention of War., 532-17th St., Washington, D. C.)

Seeing the World as a Whole. (For children) Mimeographed, NCPW, free.

The World and Man. (For the "Teens") Mimeographed, NCPW, free.

Fifty Books on Peace Questions. (For adult readers.) Mimeographed, NCPW, free.

Everyland. (Stories of other countries for children.) Published by the Newark Public Library, Newark, N. J. NCPW, 5¢.

Published by the Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.:

A Pacific Tour Through Children's Books.

Touring Europe Through Children's Books.

Bibliographies on Special Peace Topics. On request; NCPW.

Books as Passports to Peace - Evaline Harrington, NCPW. 5¢.

Extract from
ARMISTICE DAY SERMON
November 12, 1933

Delivered by Rev. Dr. George Stewart, Stamford, Conn.

- - -

After describing the war and post-war years and pointing out that two lessons of the great war were "that you cannot achieve peace by fighting for it" and that "military preparedness alone is not insurance either against war or an insurance of victory if a conflict comes," Dr. Stewart said:

"Only a person whose eyes are blind to the facts, who will not see, can maintain that any great good came out of the last war. Our present infirmities are the direct result of that mad debauch upon which the world entered for four years, burning up the accumulated wealth of the whole industrial age. Only in isolated individual cases does war bring about an ennobling influence. Vast numbers are stained as one is stained by one's presence in a lynching mob. Biologically, war is an unmitigated tragedy, for we select the best of our men and send them out to be killed, while the worst we leave home to propagate their kind.

"What shall a man of real resolution and faith say and do on this Armistice Day?

"For one thing, admit that it is impossible ever to achieve full human security, either personal or as a nation. Fear is as inherent a part of life as courage. Once the security complex really gets hold of the deep impulses of the human heart it makes a man at once a miser, a bad neighbor, and a pugnacious and offensive citizen. Expressing it in terms of nationality, Stanley Baldwin, one of the most candid statesmen of Great Britain, stated recently in the House of Commons that it was impossible to defend London from the air. With powerful adjacent nations it is impossible ever to achieve full security. Even with the best armaments that can be manufactured by the most superior inventive skill and monetary prowess, there is not a general or admiral alive who has the most shadowy notion of what would confront him if he ran head-on into another war. An individual whose thought is centered on security never reaches his hand into his pocket to relieve any human need. And the best armed nations without exception have gone down to overwhelming defeat.

"Second: Just as good citizens upon the ordinary street, we can mind our own business and yet take an active part in the business of the community. The blight of American cities today is that most people are honest and do mind their own business but they do not take enough interest in common affairs. We hear complaints upon the lips of our citizens daily about certain affairs which go on here in Stamford and yet the complexion of town meetings differs, meeting after meeting, according to the issues which are brought up. A really representative attendance is seldom there. What is there, is a special bloc each time, eager to put through a special measure. It is possible for us to pay due heed to Washington's farewell address—to mind our own business and to 'keep out of entangling alliances' and at the same time take our full share of responsibility for the common business of mankind.

X-JX 1908

196

U. S. N. S.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC SECTION

Delaware

Number gainfully employed (1920 census) . . . 91,224

Distribution of workers according to occupations:

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry . . . 19%
Fruits and vegetables for canning factories

Manufacturing and mechanical industries . . . 38%
Leather, tanned and curried
Cars, electric and steam railroad
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables
Pulp goods

All other occupations . . . 43%

.....

Leather . . . Delaware produces about 4% of the leather tanned in this country. Thirty-four per cent is sold to the United Kingdom, Brazil, Spain, Germany, Canada, China and Japan. Many foreign materials are used in the tanning of leathers, such as:

1 million dollars worth of cod oil from Newfoundland, the United Kingdom and Norway
235 thousand dollars worth of gambier from the East Indies
194 thousand dollars worth of sumac from Italy
5½ million dollars worth of albumen from China and Italy
5½ million dollars worth of quebracho from Argentina
558 thousand dollars worth of myrobalans from British India
317 thousand dollars worth of valonia from Turkey, Italy and Greece
200 thousand dollars worth of other extracts including:
Cochineal from Mexico, Central America, West Indies and East Indies
Divi-divi from Mexico, Central and South America
Mangrove bark from South America, West and East Indies
Wattle bark from South Africa
Glauber and epsom salts from England and Germany

Cars, electric and steam railroads . . . Delaware produces about 2% of the total electric and steam railroad cars. Only about two per cent of the cars are sent abroad, chiefly in recent years to Argentina and Colombia. The production of cars requires several of the "key minerals" of industry in the processing of the steel parts. Among these are:

Vanadium from Peru, for the driving rods, wheels, etc.,
Chrome from New Caledonia and Rhodesia, for hardening various parts,
Manganese from Brazil, for endurance in parts receiving abrasions,
Nickel and cobalt from Canada for plating, etc.,
Tungsten from China for the tools to put the cars together.

X-JX 1908

u6 N5

NEW ENGLAND SECTION

197

Connecticut

Number gainfully employed (1920 census) . . . 589,905

Distribution of workers in various industries:

Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry . . . 7%

Cigar leaf (wrapper) tobacco

Manufacturing and mechanical industries . . . 54%

Brass, bronze and other non-ferrous alloys and manufactures

Foundry products

Hardware

Electrical machinery

Typewriters and supplies

Plated ware

Firearms

Machine tools

Other tools

Steam fittings and equipment

Cutlery

Clocks

Needles, pins, snaps etc.

Corsets

Hats (fur-felt)

Cotton goods

Wollen and worsted goods

Silk goods

Rubber goods

All other occupations . . . 39%

.

Brass, bronze and other non-ferrous alloys and manufactures . . Connecticut manufactures about 30% of these products made in the United States of which some 10% are sold abroad: copper alloys and manufactures are sold to Argentina, Canada, Cuba, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico and the United Kingdom; brass and bronze to Canada and Germany; lead to the United Kingdom, Japan and China; and zinc to France, Germany, Canada and Mexico.

Foundry products . . . Connecticut produces about 4% of the total of foundry products of the country. About 4 or 5% of foundry and machine shop products (not otherwise classified), such as iron and steel castings, iron and steel forgings, and other advanced steel manufactures are sold yearly to Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Mexico, Cuba, French West Indies, Rumania, Chile, Australia, Japan, Netherlands East Indies, Spain, Dominican Republic, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, China, Union of South Africa and the Philippines.

X-JX 1908

u6 N5

NEW ENGLAND SECTION

197

Connecticut

Number gainfully employed (1920 census) . . . 589,906

Distribution of workers in various industries:

Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry . . . 7%
Cigar leaf (wrapper) tobacco

Manufacturing and mechanical industries . . . 54%
Brass, bronze and other non-ferrous alloys and manufactures
Foundry products
Hardware
Electrical machinery
Typewriters and supplies
Plated ware
Firearms
Machine tools
Other tools
Steam fittings and equipment
Cutlery
Clocks
Needles, pins, snaps etc.
Corsets
Hats (fur-felt)
Cotton goods
Wollen and worsted goods
Silk goods
Rubber goods

All other occupations . . . 39%

.....

Brass, bronze and other non-ferrous alloys and manufactures .. Connecticut manufactures about 30% of these products made in the United States of which some 10% are sold abroad: copper alloys and manufactures are sold to Argentina, Canada, Cuba, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico and the United Kingdom; brass and bronze to Canada and Germany; lead to the United Kingdom, Japan and China; and zinc to France, Germany, Canada and Mexico.

Foundry products ... Connecticut produces about 4% of the total of foundry products of the country. About 4 or 5% of foundry and machine shop products (not otherwise classified), such as iron and steel castings, iron and steel forgings, and other advanced steel manufactures are sold yearly to Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Mexico, Cuba, French West Indies, Rumania, Chile, Australia, Japan, Netherlands East Indies, Spain, Dominican Republic, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, China, Union of South Africa and the Philippines.

X-JX 1908

.u6 N5 198

WORLD MAPS
OF
AMERICAN FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Compiled under direction of
Florence Brewer Boeckel
by
Harriet Schmaltz Smith

Education Department
National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D.C.

X-JX 1908

.116115

YOUR CITY AND ITS WORLDWIDE COMMERCIAL CONNECTIONS

A Survey of Occupations and Products
in the United States Illustrating
World Interdependence

Made by

Marjorie H. Garfield

under the direction of

Florence Brewer Boeckel,
Education Director,
National Council for Prevention of War

National Council for Prevention of War
532-17th St., Washington, D. C.

Branch Offices

68 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
612 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Oregon.
134 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass.
411 Kraft Building, Des Moines, Iowa

X-JX 1908

46 N5
200

ITEMS ON COST OF WORLD WAR

Taken from a report made to the Secretary of War by Leonard P. Ayres, Chief of the Statistics Branch of the General Staff, May 31, 1919, published by the Government Printing Office under the title "The War With Germany", 75¢.

1. The war cost the United States considerably more than \$1,000,000 an hour for over two years.
2. The direct cost was about \$23,000,000,000, or nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the United States Government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European war.
3. Our expenditures in this war were sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary War continuously for more than 1,000 years at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved.
4. In addition to this huge expenditure nearly \$10,000,000,000 have been loaned by the United States to the Allies.
5. The Army expenditures have been over \$14,000,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of our total war costs.
6. During the first three months our war expenditures were at the rate of \$2,000,000 per day. During the next year they averaged more than \$22,000,000 a day. For the final 10 months of the period, from April, 1917, to April, 1919, the daily average was over \$44,000,000.
7. Although the Army expenditures are less than two-thirds of our total war costs, they are nearly equal to the value of all the gold produced in the whole world from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the European war.
8. The pay of the Army during the war cost more than the combined salaries of all the public-school principals and teachers in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.
9. The total war costs of all nations were about \$186,000,000,000, of which the Allies and the United States spent two-thirds and the enemy one-third.
10. The three nations spending the greatest amounts were Germany, Great Britain, and France, in that order. After them come the United States, and Austria-Hungary, with substantially equal expenditures.
11. The United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war, and something less than one-fifth of the expenditure of the allied side.

National Council for Prevention of War,
532-17th Street, N.W., (Washington, D.C.)

An unpublished letter to
a newspaper opposed to
our "Neutrality" policy

OUR "NEUTRALITY" LEGISLATION EMBODIES NEW WORLD POLICY

By Frederick J. Libby
Executive Secretary
National Council for Prevention of War

Sir:

As one of those who support the so-called "mandatory neutrality" legislation now before the Congress, please permit me to say that your editorial writers seem to me to lack understanding of this side of the question.

In the first place, we are not responsible for the use of the word "neutrality" in discussing this legislation. We called it "embargo" legislation until the newspapers had so popularized the other term there was no use in bucking the tide. It is better called "non-participation" legislation. The European nations are calling a closely related policy towards the present war in Spain "non-intervention." Its object is to isolate a war. Instead of making every future war a world war, as the League of Nations tends to do if a convicted aggressor nation persists in its plans aided perhaps, as was the case recently, by the tacit support of League members, this new international policy would limit every war in future, as one would limit a fire, to the smallest possible area, making the area of non-participation as nearly universal as possible.

The fact that no policy that we might adopt will bear equally upon all belligerents is so obvious that one can not help wondering why the "un-neutral" character of this or any legislation deserves extended discussion. The "cash and carry" principle favors, on the face of it, nations that have cash and ships. The object of the new world policy, as it is being developed in Spain, is simply to prevent a world conflagration and ignores as of relatively minor importance the local issues of justice and aggression.

The charge that such conduct is "immoral" is merely another way of saying that we ought to participate in the present Spanish War and every future war. Unless a nation is prepared to fight, it can not logically take sides between belligerents. Japan and Italy have successfully punctured the theory that the mere threat of combined action will overawe a potential aggressor; and the present magnitude of the world's armament race completes the argument. Regardless of the violent sympathies in Europe with one or the other of the parties in Spain and regardless of national interests involved, sane counsels have led to the conviction that it is in the general interest and the particular interest of each nation to overlook these considerations and thereby prevent a greater and supreme injustice.

The charge that such reasoning ignores the moral distinction between an "aggressor" and a "victim" is an over-simplification of the facts in every conflict.

X- JX 1908
.U6 N5 202

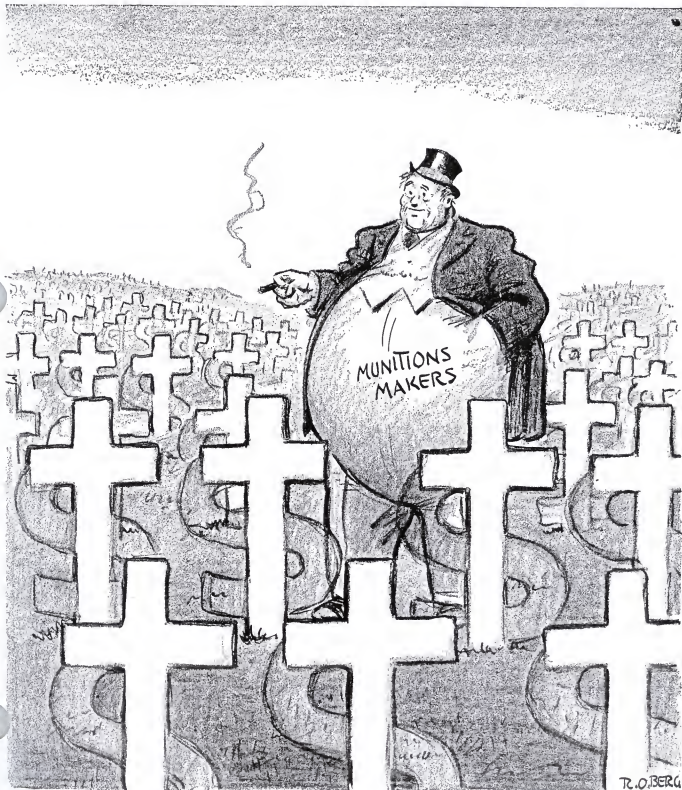
NOW IT CAN BE PROVED

MUNITION MAKERS INDICTED BY THEIR OWN WORDS

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR
532 SEVENTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRANCH OFFICES:

SAN FRANCISCO; PORTLAND, ORE.; DES MOINES; SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



THE "CROSSES ROW ON ROW" ARE DOLLAR SIGNS TO HIM

Handwritten: "The Protestant Missionaries Launch New World Policy"

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES LAUNCH NEW WORLD POLICY

By Samuel Guy Inman, Secretary,
Committee on Cooperation in Latin America.

(Reprinted by special permission of the Current History Magazine,
a monthly periodical published by the New York Times Company.)

The new program for international spiritual cooperation recently adopted by the International Missionary Council at Jerusalem may be considered as revolutionary in the ecclesiastical world as was, in the political world, the program outlined in the League of Nations. Delegates from fifty-one nations of the world, camping on the Mount of Olives for two weeks (March 28-April 6), faced frankly the question of the place of missionary enterprise in the post-war world.

In several respects the agenda of the missionaries at Jerusalem was quite similar to the agenda of the statesmen at Geneva. Among the subjects were the race problem, the rights of minorities, the protection of women and children in industry, relations between strong and weak nations, the land question, intellectual and spiritual cooperation, relations between State and Church, and various other phases of world peace. Specialists on race, industry and international relations from the minorities section of the League of Nations and the universities of London, Harvard and Columbia, among other institutions, were present to contribute technical knowledge as these problems were attacked.

Thus did the Protestant missionary enterprise, which spends \$50,000,000 a year and maintains 30,000 workers in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific Islands, answer the criticism that it is an out-of-date movement, interested only in "other worldly" questions. Criticism of the enterprise had become so insistent, both within and without the Church, that many of its friends waited for the Jerusalem Conference to speak the word of life or death. When the great ecumenical missionary gathering met in New York in 1900 and the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh in 1910, not only did the churches put this enterprise absolutely first in their program but statesmen and publicists, both of the Occident and the Orient, were unwavering in their commendation of it. However, things have changed recently.

The World War was fought by so-called Christian nations, who were sending missionaries to so-called heathen nations. These same "Christian nations" often shipped their munitions and fire-water on the same boat on which they sent their missionaries. In this very exploitation of the weaker peoples they appeared at times to be using the missionaries in programs of peaceful penetration. Other considerations which have aroused intense criticism of missionary work are a new appreciation of the rights of "self-determination"; the beauties recently discovered in other religions; the new questioning as to whether our own civilization, which is breaking down in many ways, and our Christianity, with its unhappy divisions and rivalries, are worthy of copying; and a new nationalism among the young churches organized in mission lands, which are resenting further direction by the missionaries. Jerusalem did not dare dodge this criticism. There was some effort to do so during the first days of the Conference, when there was much whistling to keep up courage, but the uselessness of shibboleths was soon realized as the present world situation was faced.

X-JX 1908
u6 N5
204

A RESPONSIVE READING

THE PROPHETS IN ALL LANDS SPEAK FRIENDSHIP

(As given, except for last speech of leader,
at the Baltimore Conference of the Epworth League)

*

- L. Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.
R. Through winter's first cold snow
See the poor shivering rag-man go,
Yet he, too, is a son of man. (Japan)
L. If you would be well spoken of, learn to speak well of others. (Greece)
R. The night is beautiful,
So the faces of my people:
The stars are beautiful,
So the eyes of my people:
Beautiful also the sun,
Beautiful also are the souls of my people.
L. I will not be grieved that other men do not know me,
I will be grieved that I do not know other men. (China)
R. He, who hurts another, harms himself,
He, who would help another, helps himself:
Where love is, there God is also. (Russia)
L. Many nations shall come and say:
Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord,
And to the house of the God of Jacob,
He will teach us his ways and we will walk in his paths.
They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their
spears into pruning hooks.
R. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they
learn war any more.
But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree,
And none shall make them afraid, for the mouth of the Lord hath
spoken it. (Micah 4:2-4)
L. Ye who sometimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ.
For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down
the middle wall of partition between us. (Ephesians 2:13-14)
Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace, and
things wherewith one may edify another. (Romans 14:19.)

Pledge of Goodwill and Love toward All (Unison)

- I pledge my loyalty to the goal of human brotherhood.
I will try to think of all peoples in a kindly spirit
I will remember that they have rights and duties, as have I;
that they are like myself, human beings.
I will work for some form of international organization
that will outlaw war and bring the nations together,
under common laws, and for the common good.

AMEN.

*

National Council for Prevention of War
" 532-17th St., Washington, D.C.